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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy. Temp 13-24 (55-75). Tuesday, clear. LONDON: Monday, showers with some sun. Temp. 13-18 (55-64). Tuesday, similar. CHANNEL: Rough. ROADS: Monday, sunny. Temp 15-21 (59-69). NEW YORK: Mon. clear. Temp. 20-31 (68-87).

ADDITIONAL — PAGE TWO

|         |            |                   |            |            |
|---------|------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Austria | 12 S.      | Kenya             | 20 S.      | She 7      |
| Belgium | 20 B.F.    | Lebanon           | 20 B.F.    | 02 25      |
| Denmark | 3.30 D.Kr. | Luxembourg        | 20 L.Fr.   | 02 25      |
| Egypt   | 40 P.      | Morocco           | 2.75 Dr.   | 1.50 Fr.   |
| Finland | 2.50 F.M.  | Netherlands       | 20 G.      | 1.50 Fr.   |
| France  | 3.00 F.    | Norway            | 20 N.Kr.   | 70 K.      |
| Germany | 1.50 D.Mk. | Paraguay          | 20 P.      | 25 Sc.     |
| Greece  | 20 P.      | Spain             | 40 Ptas.   | 40 Ptas.   |
| India   | 18 Rs.     | Sweden            | 2.75 S.Kr. | 2.75 S.Kr. |
| Iran    | 40 Rials   | Switzerland       | 1.70 S.Fr. | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| Israel  | 1.69 L.S.  | Taiwan            | 20 N.T.    | 20 N.T.    |
| Italy   | 200 Lire   | U.S. Money (Est.) | 50 Cts.    | 50 Cts.    |
|         |            | Yugoslavia        | 20 D.      | 20 D.      |



Jack Drummond set out to rob banks to get realistic detail for a novel but he found death was no fiction.

## The Case of the Overeager Author

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23 (AP) — Jack Drummond was a struggling mystery writer who was convinced he could obtain realism only by experiencing crime firsthand — so he decided to become a bank robber.

But the Astoria, N.Y., man never got a chance to put his plan into action. He was shot and killed by police who said he pulled a gun while they tried to question him June 15.

Police finally were able to identify Mr. Drummond, 55, from photographs provided by relatives who were located last week through a Long Island, N.Y., library card found in Mr. Drummond's possession.

His unfinished manuscript outlined the bizarre plan that he

**I'm a bank robber. Beginning tomorrow. . .**  
**That's chancy but what isn't? I'll work alone**  
**. . . ONE MAN, ONE TOWN, THREE**  
**BANKS, ONE DAY! . . . it shouldn't take**  
**that much additional time.'**

feared might lead to his death. Mr. Drummond had mailed a letter to his daughter in Columbus, Ohio, who subsequently sent the material to police here.

His manuscript began: "I'm a

about six blocks from the nearest bank.

Mr. Drummond pulled a gun, police said, but an officer blocked his arm and Mr. Drummond's shot was deflected overhead. Three other officers then opened fire, killing Mr. Drummond, police said.

Police said a bus depot locker key found on Mr. Drummond's body opened a locker with clothing and an airport rental invoice indicating Mr. Drummond had piloted a light plane from Farmingdale, a Long Island community.

Also found on the body were several brown sacks with the

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 7)

## Arms Fund Fraud Damages Smith's Popularity

### Scandal Saps White Morale in Rhodesia

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, July 23 (NYT) — Word that high-ranking Rhodesian officials are involved in a multimillion-dollar scheme to divert large amounts from a secret arms-buying fund into private Swiss bank accounts has shaken morale in that country's white minority as few events since the rebellion against Britain 13 years ago.

The government of Prime Minister Ian Smith went to extraordinary lengths to hush up the scandal, placing tight censorship on all domestic reports and on dispatches filed by foreign journalists in Salisbury.

bury. But important details have appeared in the South African press and have spread by word of mouth throughout Rhodesia, according to travelers arriving here.

Three of the six men known to have been involved in the swindle

• **White House to fight Senate bid to end Rhodesian trade embargo.** Page 3.

were convicted Thursday in a closed session of the High Court in Salisbury and sentenced to fines totaling \$314,000. The three, identified only as businessmen, were spared jail sentences after agreeing to return \$116,000 that they had deposited in a bank "in a foreign country" — Switzerland.

But rumors in Salisbury have put the total amount involved as high as \$15 million. Mr. Smith, pressed on the issue at a news conference last week, said only that the amount could be "at least" 1 million Rhodesian dollars, equivalent to \$1.4 million.

For Mr. Smith, who has seen two of his top advisers arrested in the scandal, the affair comes at a very bad time. After 14 years of popularity among whites, his support was already sagging because of failure by his four-month-old, biracial transitional government to de-escalate the guerrilla war.

Mr. Smith has been hinting recently that if the black leaders in

the transitional administration cannot bring the guerrillas into a ceasefire, he will renege on his commitment to cede power to a fully black government on Dec. 31.

With the casualty rate in the war running roughly three times as high as last year and the economy faltering under the strains of the conflict and trade sanctions, Mr. Smith has become a beleaguered man among

the very people who once held that he could do little wrong. For many of those people, the revelation that men in high places stole money earmarked for the war has been the last straw.

A measure of the declining trust in the 58-year-old prime minister came in a parliamentary by-election Friday in the Salisbury constituency.

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## No Apparent Political Pattern

### Erratic Terrorist Attacks Grow in Italy

By Henry Tanner

ROME, July 23 (NYT) — Italy has been plagued during the last few weeks by a rapidly increasing number of terrorist attacks that follow no discernible pattern and cannot be traced to any of the known terrorist organizations such as the Red Brigades.

Cases of arson, bombings, car burnings and industrial sabotage are reported each day throughout the country. They occur in the normally peaceful south as well as in the industrial cities of the north, where terrorism has been most frequent in the past. The number of reported incidents ranges from a few to 10 or more a day. Many obviously are not reported.

Two days ago, at four in the morning, the headquarters of the

regional government of Rome was heavily damaged in a blast that awakened sleepers throughout the historic center of the city.

Two days earlier a major fire destroyed the main building of the architecture department of the University of Rome.

Burnings, Bombings

Typical incidents include a professor's car burned outside his home in Rome, a restaurant and a bakery damaged by Molotov cocktails in Milan, shots fired at police barracks, and an explosive detonated in a tax collector's office.

None of the attacks of this kind has been claimed by either the Red Brigades or Prima Linea, the country's two most active terrorist

groups, which are continuing their operations fitfully in more spectacular, publicized ways.

Two days ago, the secretary-general of the merchants association of Turin, Salvatore Russo, was shot in the legs by three terrorists who forced their way into his office. The attackers fled, leaving their signature "Prima Linea" painted on the office wall.

Four days earlier, seven members of the same organization overpowered the guards at the regional computer center, also in Turin, and blew up part of the installations. Both attacks were claimed by Prima Linea, a group that has carried out an increasing number of operations.

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## French N-Test Said in Pacific

PAPEETE, Tahiti, July 23 (AP) — France has conducted its most powerful underground nuclear test ever, the newspaper La Depeche de Tahiti reported today.

The paper carried only a single sentence on the story in a last-minute news flash, and said that the test was conducted Wednesday.

In Paris, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry would not confirm or deny the report. French authorities refused comment on atomic testing in the South Pacific after the 1975, when international pressure forced them to shift from atmospheric testing.

## Banzer Resigns Under Air Force Threat

### Pereda Takes Power in Bolivian Coup

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 23 (UPI) — President Hugo Banzer resigned and handed over the Bolivian government to Gen. Juan Pereda when the air force threatened to bomb the presidential palace, La Paz radio reported yesterday.

The coup, which military sources said could have led to civil war, ended Friday night with Gen. Banzer's abrupt resignation and the swearing in of Gen. Pereda, his unopposed protégé, as the new president.

In a brief inaugural speech, Gen. Pereda vowed "Communism will not win" in Bolivia and later warned he would not permit "extremist opposition."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said: "We regret that the events in Bolivia seem to have interrupted the electoral process which had been set in motion. We hope that this interruption is temporary and that the new government will renew the process."

Yesterday, Gen. Pereda's press



Gen. Juan Pereda

will include both civilians and military.

According to radio reports, Gen. Banzer capitulated after the air force, which had backed Gen. Pereda, threatened to bomb the presidential palace in the capital.

Gen. Pereda had won the July 9 elections in Bolivia — the first in the country in 12 years — but asked a court to overturn the balloting following charges by his opposition of widespread fraud.

Gen. Banzer first said he would resign as scheduled Aug. 6 and in the absence of an officially elected successor, hand over the government to a military junta.

It was to counter what he called threatened "chaos and violence" from the left because of the political vacuum that Gen. Pereda moved in the city of Santa Cruz. Army and air force units loyal to Gen. Pereda seized the Santa Cruz

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NEARING THE FINISH — The Tour de France sweeps along the Champs-Elysees in Paris, the last lap of the endurance bicycle race. Bernard Hinault of France was the overall winner, by nearly 4 minutes, in his debut. Article, Page 13.

# Israel Vetoes Sinai Move; Egypt Condemns Impasse

## Cabinet Rejects Idea Of Unilateral Gesture

## Sadat Proclaims Begin Is Sole Block to Peace

JERUSALEM, July 23 — The Israeli Cabinet voted today to turn down an Egyptian call for the unilateral return of Mount Sinai and the town of El Arish, but Prime Minister Menachem Begin suggested a Middle East settlement by stages if that is what Cairo wants.

"Nobody can get anything for nothing," he told reporters after the government rejected Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's suggestion to transfer control of the two sites in Sinai as a gesture toward renewing peace talks.

Israeli government sources said a reciprocal move could involve Egypt's recognition of Israeli settlements in northeastern Sinai or the retention of air bases set up since the Israeli conquest of the desert peninsula in 1967.

"If we can have an agreement based on reciprocity on such partial issues, I think it would be a positive development in the direction of a comprehensive peace treaty," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Sadat made the proposal in a meeting with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in Austria as a way of getting Middle East peace negotiations moving again.

### Major Town

El Arish is one of the major towns of the Sinai Peninsula, which Israel captured from Egypt in the 1967 war.

Although rejecting Mr. Sadat's proposal, Mr. Begin said he would support a resumption of direct peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt and said the talks could take place "at the choice and convenience of President Sadat."

He also said he expects that the contacts between the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers, who met at Leeds Castle outside London last week, will be renewed shortly at the U.S. listening post in the Sinai.

Israeli government sources said that some members of the Cabinet favored a unilateral goodwill gesture by Israel, while others rejected the idea of making any concession that is not the fruit of negotiations. A Cabinet spokesman declined to reveal the vote.

### Cabinet Criticizes Opposition

The Cabinet also lashed out at leaders of the Labor Party opposition, who have called for a no-confidence vote and suggested that the prime minister's physical and mental health are in doubt.

Former Prime Minister Golda Meir renewed the attack tonight, criticizing Mr. Begin for revealing that opposition leader Shimon

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CAIRO, July 23 — Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel said today that the Israeli Cabinet decision not to return two areas in the Israeli-occupied Sinai as a peace gesture illustrates once more that the Israelis are not showing any readiness to budge from their position in order to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Kamel made the comment shortly after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin revealed the Cabinet decision following a lengthy Cabinet session.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, during his address.

## Africans Warn the U.S. On Rhodesia Sanctions

By David B. Ottaway

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, July 23 (WP) — African leaders wound up their annual summit meeting yesterday after issuing a special warning to the United States that any breach of United Nations economic sanctions on Rhodesia would be regarded as "an unfriendly act" and "a particular affront to the dignity and aspirations" of the African people.

Passing what was termed an "urgent resolution" in view of a vote expected in the U.S. Senate soon on Rhodesian sanctions, the Organization of African Unity said that a decision to lift them would constitute a "serious impediment" to efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement of the worsening war in Rhodesia.

The summit had been expected to devote much of its attention this year to the growing Cuban and French military involvement in African conflicts. But no concrete measures were taken to limit it, as "moderate" and "progressive" African states agreed on the right of member countries to call in outside military assistance to help settle internal problems.

The Rhodesia sanctions issue suddenly came before the OAU's 15th annual summit when the African group at the United Nations sent word here that some members of the U.S. Congress were trying to have it lift the sanctions, in recognition of the establishment of a biracial transitional government in Salisbury in March.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the black members of the mixed government, has been campaigning in the United States for the last two weeks for U.S. support and a lifting of the sanctions, which were imposed soon after the white minority unilaterally declared Rhodesia independent from Britain in November, 1965.

Despite intensive diplomatic ef-

forts by the Africans in the transitional government to gain recognition here, the OAU condemned it as "yet another maneuver of the illegal racist minority regime to maintain its domination and oppression of the African people" in Rhodesia.

A delegation representing the Rev. Ndabeningi Sibhole, another of the transitional government's black leaders, was refused permission to address even the meeting of African foreign ministers before the summit meeting.

The special resolution passed here Friday reaffirmed the OAU's "unequivocal commitment" to the nationalist guerrilla war being waged by the Patriotic Front against both the white minority regime and the transitional government.

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Mr. Kamel said the Israeli Cabinet had sidestepped the main issue — an Egyptian proposal that Israel withdraw from the west bank of the Jordan River and from the Gaza Strip as a first step to a comprehensive settlement of the 30-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict.

### Begin Called Obstacle

Mr. Sadat said yesterday that the only obstacle to a quick peace agreement in the Middle East is the "expansionist ambition" of Prime Minister Begin.

He made public what has been an undeclared aim of Egyptian negotiating policy for some time — to undermine Mr. Begin, whom Mr. Sadat regards as an inflexible fanatic, in the hope of seeing him replaced by another Israeli leader more responsive to Egypt's proposals.

The president did not specifically rule out a resumption of direct peace negotiations, but he left very little room for optimism about progress toward an agreement so long as Mr. Begin heads the Israeli government.

### 'Within Hours'

"If Israel really wants peace, peace can be established within hours," he said in a nationally televised speech. "The only obstacle is that the prime minister believes he can have peace and security guarantees, and recognition, and the land. We say, peace yes. Security guarantees for both sides, yes. Good neighborly relations, yes. Recognition, yes. But the land and sovereignty, no, a thousand times no. We do not bargain over the land."

Mr. Sadat also ordered the dissolution of the Arab Socialist Union, which until last year was the only legal political organization in the country, attacked the other existing political parties for alleged abuses of the political liberalization he has

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Trial May Be Approaching

### Corruption Charges Filed Against Indira Gandhi

NEW DELHI, July 23 (AP) — The government has filed preliminary documents in court accusing former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and five others of criminal conspiracy to procure 139 jeeps in the national election campaign last year.

The filing yesterday is but another in a series of moves to tighten a legal web around Mrs. Gandhi. Earlier this month, the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai filed six information reports in a metropolitan court on its investigation of alleged abuses by her fallen regime.

One of those reports accuses her of entering into a conspiracy to de-

clare India's 1975-77 national emergency without justification and in violation of laws and the constitution. The government plans to ask the Supreme Court to advise whether a special court can be set up for trial of this and other cases against Mrs. Gandhi.

She is already being prosecuted for refusal to testify to an official inquiry commission investigating alleged abuses by her regime. Conviction could bar her from politics.

Mrs. Gandhi, 60, was in southern India this weekend for a series of speeches in a campaign for a political comeback. She has charged that all the cases are politically inspired.

### Already Arrested

The jeep case, first brought in the form of a preliminary information report on Oct. 3, put Mrs. Gandhi in jail briefly then. She was arrested by the Central Bureau of Investigation, India's equivalent of the U.S. FBI, but a magistrate ordered her released the next morning because no evidence was ready.

The "charge sheets" — which amount to requests to approve bringing the accused to trial — were filed in a Delhi sessions court against Mrs. Gandhi, a former chemicals and fertilizer minister, P.C. Sethi, Mrs. Gandhi's former private secretary, R.K. Dhawan, a stenographer and two businessmen, Jit Paul and Suresh Vasudeva.

Mrs. Gandhi's 11 years in power ended with the elections of March last year.

She was arrested and jailed briefly by the new government, gaining public sympathy from the arrest.

The charge sheets accused the six of a conspiracy and criminal misconduct in getting a Bombay firm to supply 139 jeeps without charge for the election campaign. The charges under India's Prevention of Corruption Act carry a maximum prison sentence of seven years.



## W. German Tests 'Poor Man's Rocket'

## Arms Unlikely in Shaba Missile Site

By Joseph Fitchett

BONN, July 23 (IHT) — The biggest rocket range outside the Soviet Union is a vast, barely accessible site in Zaire's Shaba province, where a private West German company is testing its design for a cheap rocket capable of launching satellites.

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko carved out the 100,000-square-kilometer site for a Stuttgart-based firm. Orbital Transport und Raketen AG, OTRAG's scientist-owner Lutz Kayser is attempting to develop a rocket that he claims would cost half as much as a U.S.-made launch vehicle, such as the space shuttle, thus allowing Third World countries to afford military reconnaissance, communications and resource-sensing. In its Shaba testing ground, nearly half as big as West Germany, OTRAG enjoys virtual extraterritorial sovereignty, including an air service that is the only way in.

Partly because of secrecy, the OTRAG project has conjured sinister images of a conspiracy in cen-

tral Africa to develop secret weapons.

Soviet and East German critics allege that OTRAG is a cover for West German attempts, with CIA help, to violate postwar arms curbs on West Germany by developing a German missile similar to the U.S. Cruise missile. Africans have accused OTRAG of working with South Africa to develop military rockets. The allegations sting: Africans have not forgotten the 1975 incident when a ranking West German general traveled secretly to South Africa to discuss possible nuclear cooperation.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt acknowledged that the company's operations are an "embarrassment," but officials here maintain that the company has broken no laws.

## Tax Loophole?

There is another intriguing explanation about what OTRAG is really up to. Officials here point out that the research program for a "poor man's rocket" is a lucrative tax haven for West German investors. The initial \$50 million came mainly from doctors, lawyers and dentists, and as long as OTRAG operates at a loss, these high-bracket taxpayers are able to claim significant deductions. OTRAG's tax attractions appear to guarantee that Mr. Kayser can raise the \$200 million he estimates he will need to get his "rockets" into commercial production by 1981. Officially, Zaire gets its \$37.5 million annual rent only when OTRAG makes a profit. But President Mobutu has close personal links with Mr. Kayser — with Mr. Mobutu's authorization, OTRAG planes handle special flights to and within Zaire.

Whatever OTRAG's dealings are, West German officials here complain about a Soviet campaign to smear West Germany. "We are convinced OTRAG is developing a rocket for peaceful purposes, not military use, in conformity with European agreements governing arms production," a senior official in the Foreign Office said. All of OTRAG's manufacturing is done in Stuttgart under normal controls; only testing is done in Zaire.

An angry official here disclosed "The Soviets know exactly what OTRAG is doing because a Soviet team visited the Stuttgart plant." In addition, Soviet, as well as U.S., satellites regularly pass over the Shaba range.

## No Treaty Violation

The Western European Union Council, asked last month about whether Bonn was circumventing the 1954 Brussels Treaty that forbids West Germany to build rockets as weapons, said it was satisfied that the OTRAG rockets did not violate arms-production limitations. The council said that military experts will inspect OTRAG production.

West German experts say that OTRAG's technology is simple. Mr. Kayser plans to build together a cluster of cheap rockets, like a

bunch of asparagus stalks, to lift into earth orbit a 1-ton, and eventually a 10-ton, payload. The idea is to use simplified electronics and engines made from simple components — like windshield-wiper motors that open and close valves controlling the fuel flow. The cheap fuel is essentially a mixture of nitric acid and heating oil, used in wartime V2s.

Whether this design will prove economical is debatable, West German scientists say. So far, in three tests, it has not worked.

## Little Use as Weapons

What is not in doubt is that the OTRAG rockets have little foreseeable application as weapons. An official West German assessment, made available here to embassies, concluded that they were "scarcely likely to figure in any country's military plans" because the rockets require 1 to 10 hours to be fueled and can stay fueled only four hours before they must be fired. They cannot be used as strategic missiles because they lack warheads, a control system for final approach and a re-entry body; for tactical use, they lack a warhead and fire-control system and their design was too bulky and immobile. Moreover, the design is "unsuitable for flying a ballistic artillery trajectory."

In addition, OTRAG probably would hesitate to sell the "poor man's rocket" because the simple technology could be copied by a customer using conventional materials. Instead, OTRAG wants to rent its system for satellite launches so, logically, its military applications would be restricted to reconnaissance satellites — but then only if a client government was ready to risk an expensively bought satellite on an untried OTRAG launch vehicle.

## Visitor's Impression

This impression of OTRAG was confirmed by a recent visitor to the Shaba site who found a single concrete launch ramp, a derrick for raising and refueling the rocket and a primitive control bunker. Allowed to move freely without an OTRAG escort, the visitor, a trained observer, found no roads leading to other installations. OTRAG's need for such a vast domain apparently is explained not by secret bases (which would be detected by satellites), but by the need to salvage test rockets that veer wildly and fall miles off course. The most impressive facility was a long airport runway being extended to 4,000 meters and capable of handling large planes on trans-Africa flights. It is being used by OTRAG's planes, which were active in the relief operations after the March invasion of Shaba.

Although OTRAG has the Shaba concession until 2000, reports here say that Mr. Kayser, perhaps unnerved by Zaire's instability, is prospecting for new sites in Brazil or Indonesia. His move from sensitive Shaba would be welcome in Bonn, but officials here are cautious about leaning too hard on OTRAG because Mr. Kayser has promised to create 2,000 new jobs in Stuttgart.

## Africans Warn the U.S. On Rhodesia Sanctions

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ment "until complete, genuine freedom and independence" are achieved.

This year's meeting was the most heavily attended since the OAU's founding in 1963. It came to a weary close yesterday afternoon after a final 17-hour session devoted to resolutions to passing about 250 resolutions and to fights over three inter-African feuds that continue to sour the continent's politics.

As expected, the summit condemned any idea of a pan-African military force initiated or organized by anyone but the OAU itself. It also condemned the existence of any foreign military bases in Africa and "pacts with extra-African powers."

The only country specifically mentioned in this regard was France, whose bases on several small islands off the African coast in the Indian Ocean were condemned as a "blatant aggression" against Africa.

But the summit recognized the "inalienable right" of an African state to take "any measures" deemed necessary to safeguard its independence and territory, thus leaving African leaders free to call upon Western or Eastern nations for military help.

Thus the controversial issue of the presence of more than 45,000 Cuban troops and military advisers and at least 8,500 French ones in 20 African countries was circumvented without a real effort to stem a general malaise over the growing involvement of outside powers in Africa.

The 34 chiefs of state and heads of government called for a common African strategy for strengthening the objectives and principles of the

nonaligned movement — which happen to include a ban on alliances with the superpowers. A most controversial issue at the conference was the fate of mineral-rich former Spanish Sahara, which was divided up early in 1976 between Morocco and Mauritania. An Algerian-backed guerrilla movement is fighting to set up an independent state there.

After a stormy all-night session Friday, the summit leaders passed a compromise resolution setting up a committee of five heads of state under the chairmanship of the Sudanese president, Gaafar Numairi. They are to study "all the facts" in the Western Sahara dispute, including the exercise of the people's right to self-determination, in preparation for a special summit to discuss the issue. A heads-of-state conference on the issue failed to take place last year.

In this manner, the OAU once again averted a confrontation between its "moderate" and "progressive" members over an issue that might have split it.

The summit meeting made little progress with mediation efforts on the Ethiopia-Somalia and Chad-Libya disputes. It urged its special committees set up deal with them to continue their efforts.

For the first time at an OAU summit, an African leader, President Numeiri, raised the question of the 17-year-old war in Eritrea. He said that it had become a threat to the peace of the whole continent and was not just an "internal problem" as Ethiopia claims.

The summit meeting called on the committee mediating in the Sudan-Ethiopia dispute to examine the "root causes of the problem" — an indirect reference to Eritrea.



WAITING IT OUT — Travelers provide their own accommodations and stretch out for naps during delays Saturday at Gatwick Airport in London. Flight delays, caused by a French air traffic controllers' dispute, were reported to be continuing to hinder travel yesterday.

## As Regime Downplays Military Links

## African Role Is an Issue in E. Germany

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, July 23 (NYT) — East German involvement in African conflicts is not only causing concern in the West, but is also being questioned at home.

"I would like to know what our people are doing in those trouble spots," an East Berliner, Alfred Schultze, asked a Westerner. In a radio program, Wolfgang Engelhardt from Halle said that he was worried to hear "about our socialist country's expansionist activities" in Africa.

For years East Germany has played a role behind the Soviet Union and Cuba in providing technical, military and political aid to some African countries and in leading support to black liberation movements. The full extent of the commitment has not been disclosed, evidently because the East German leaders fear an outburst of criticism and do not want their military activities known.

Last year, to the apparent embarrassment of the East German leadership, President Joachim Vombi Opatongo of Congo disclosed during a visit here that Congolese troops were being trained in East Germany.

Unlike Chancellor Helmut

Schmidt of West Germany and President Carter, Erich Honecker, the East German leader, has not visited Africa. But he recently sent his defense minister, Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, on an inspection trip.

## Five-Country Tour

During a two-week tour, Gen. Hoffmann visited army installations and discussed "further military cooperation" in Tunisia, Algeria, Angola, Guinea and Congo. Some of the troops he inspected were led by East German instructors, he acknowledged after his return.

In reply to questions raised by East German citizens about the African connection, the government has sought to justify its stand as an act of international solidarity.

"The socialist countries support the liberation movements in their fight against racist regimes," said Gunter Leuschner, a party official, in a television program. "That is nothing new. We have done that all along. We also render help, including military aid, to independent African countries that are exposed to acute threats from the outside."

The East Germans want to minimize their military role. Mr. Honecker denied reports in the Sunday Times of London and elsewhere that East German paratroopers were in Africa preparing for an attack on South-West Africa, the strife-torn territory that is about to gain at least nominal independence from South Africa.

"Reports about our paratroops being there are fabrications that

only serve to poison the atmosphere," the East German leader told a Western reporter.

Gen. Hoffmann described as "slander" Western reports that he had inspected East Germany's "Afrika Korps," an allusion to Nazi Germany's African expeditionary force in World War II. The defense minister also dismissed as "nonsense" the suggestions that East German troops in Africa numbered in the "tens of thousands" or that arms were being supplied to 23 African and Arab countries.

East German activities in Africa apparently began in the early 1970s at the urging of the Soviet Union. It is assumed that Moscow picked East Germany because of its wealth and because of the Germans' proverbial military discipline. For the East Germans, the invitation offered a chance to enhance their international prestige at a time when they had not yet won recognition from most Western countries.

Aside from the countries visited by Gen. Hoffmann, East Germany is known to have commitments in Ethiopia. A newspaper here recently published a picture of Ethiopians, described as "tractor drivers," who were being trained in East Germany.

Other countries where East Germany is believed to be influential are Libya, which recently signed a 10-year cooperation pact and is reported to have 450 East German military advisers and Southern Yemen, where 1,500 East Germans are understood to be stationed.

## Secret Arms Fund Case Saps Morale in Rhodesia

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tuency of Highlands North, one of the wealthiest districts in the country. At a meeting two nights before the vote, Mr. Smith had his worst reception in politics. Hecklers greeted him with cries of "Dissonant!" and "Deceit!"

The new mood was reflected in the election result. The government candidate won, but with only 49 percent of the vote, down 20 percent from the general election result 11 months ago. Ultraconservative

demands demanding maintenance of white rule at all costs nearly doubled their vote to 19 percent.

While the three businessmen were being fined for their part in the scandal, three other men were in prison in Salisbury, held without trial under the Emergency Powers Act. Two of them are Rhodesians, identified by the South African newspapers, the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express as Timothy Pittard and Norman Brand.

Mr. Pittard, chief customs security officer and a member of Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organization, has been closely involved in the "sanctions-busting" projects devised by the Salisbury government to evade the trade embargo imposed by the United Nations. Mr. Brand, under secretary for defense, was the senior civil servant involved in the guerrilla war, a responsibility that included arms purchasing.

The third man in detention was identified as Edward Muller, a South African citizen who was managing director of Rennie's (Rhodesia) Ltd., a company of customs-clearing and forwarding agents involved in Rhodesian trade. The Sunday Express said that the three were to be brought to trial once allegations of fraudulent violations of currency-control regulations have been investigated.

## Censorship Defended

Among Mr. Smith's opponents, there are widespread allegations that the government is trying to "cover up" the involvement of more senior officials.

How Rhodesia obtains its arms has been one of the best-kept secrets since Mr. Smith's 1965 unilateral declaration of independence from Britain. Defending government censorship of the case at his news conference, he maintained that press coverage of the court proceedings would have caused grave damage to the country's economic and security interests.

It is believed that most of the arms come from France, Italy and Israel. Some also come from Arab countries, and U.S. arms and ammunition have been used, sometimes arriving in boxes with Arabic markings.

The disclosure of the fraud has come at a time when most white Rhodesian families have at least one member involved in the fighting. The strain of military expenditures on taxpayers and businesses is a prime topic among whites. The 1978-79 budget, released this week, raised military outlay to \$371 million — more than \$1 million a day.

## Shift From Neutrality

## Laos Supports Vietnam In Indochina Wrangles

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, July 23 (NYT) — Laos, which has been gradually shifting from apparent neutrality to low-keyed support of Vietnam in the disputes between Vietnam and Cambodia and China, has ranged itself fully on the Vietnamese side in a strong government declaration followed by an editorial in its Communist Party newspaper.

The statements were received with considerable surprise by observers in the diplomatic community here, in view of the fact that China maintains an important military presence in northern Laos. It had been assumed that the smallest and weakest of the three Indochinese Communist states could ill afford to offend its neighbors, particularly China.

However, the Vietnamese military and political presence is strongest in Vientiane, the capital, and the other towns under government control. Moreover, the Soviet Union, Vietnam's principal ally, has a heavy contingent of political and technical advisers in Vientiane.

## Anniversary Message

The Laotian declaration, issued in the name of Prime Minister Kayson Phommavanh, whose links to Hanoi are strong, was made on the first anniversary of the signing of three basic documents in Lao-Vietnamese relations: a joint statement, a treaty of friendship and a treaty on border demarcation.

Addressing the National Assembly, secretary-general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, Mr. Kayson, who is secretary-general of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary (Communist) Party, adopted the key phrase "international reactionaries," which in the jargon of Vietnam in its dispute with China has become a synonym for the Peking government.

"We once again reaffirm that we always stand by the struggle to defend the independence, sovereignty

and territorial integrity [of the people of Vietnam] against threats, pressure, provocation, subversion, sabotage, committed by the imperialists and the international reactionaries," Mr. Kayson declared.

"We support Vietnam's stand on the settlement of differences between countries by negotiations on the basis of sincerity and mutual respect."

This is a clear reference to the Vietnamese attitude in the border war with Cambodia. Hanoi has offered to negotiate the conflict but has met with a hard Cambodian response.

## Supporting Editorial

The government declaration was followed by a strong editorial in *Seng Passoon* (Voice of the People), the official Laotian Communist daily, which stated Laos' "deep sympathy and full support for the correct stand and attitude of the Vietnamese government and people" and condemned "big-power chauvinism and narrow nationalism," clear references to China and Cambodia, respectively.

In the apparent atomization of Laos, never distinguished by strong central government, Chinese influence is thought to be limited to the northern regions adjacent to Laos, where the writ of the Vientiane government and its Vietnamese and Soviet supporters is assumed to be little respected.

Intelligence surveillance is said to have disclosed that late last spring the bulk of Chinese construction battalions, made up of military engineer troops who had for years been building and guarding roads south from the Chinese-Lao border, were withdrawn.

In the enigma of the relationship between Laos, Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union, no clues have emerged on whether the troop withdrawal sprang from a unilateral Chinese decision or had been negotiated at Vientiane's initiative.

## Sadat Proclaims Begin Is Sole Block to Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

permitted, and announced that he was forming his own party.

Mr. Sadat said every organization in the country would be expected to draft and abide by a moral code that would provide the kind of social guidance that mere laws do not provide.

Although this leaves him as president, leader of what will surely soon become the dominant political party, and master of a docile Parliament, Mr. Sadat insisted that "there will be no going back to the days of one-man rule or one-party rule."

Mr. Sadat spoke on the eve of the Israeli Cabinet meeting in

which Mr. Begin and his ministers rejected the Egyptian territorial proposals for the west bank of the Jordan and discussed the outcome of last week's American-sponsored negotiations in Britain.

The Israeli Cabinet reportedly was deeply split over how to respond to the Egyptian plan. By trying to play on that split and discredit Mr. Begin's approach, however, Mr. Sadat might actually have rallied support for the prime minister.

Mr. Sadat, in another part of a speech devoted mainly to domestic politics, noted that he had been told by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that Israel is one country whose leaders put aside their differences in times of crisis.

## Gesture Is Vetoed

(Continued from Page 1)

Peres was offered a chance to meet with King Hussein of Jordan.

Asked about Mr. Sadat's calling him an obstacle to peace, Mr. Begin said, "I promote peace and believe in peace." He added, "I admit I may be an obstacle to a Munich-like surrender."

He also dismissed the Labor Party attacks against him, saying that he viewed them with "cold contempt."

Mr. Begin, appearing after the Cabinet meeting on the CBS program "Face the Nation," said Israel's semi-autonomy plan for the territories represents a compromise. "Autonomy is my compromise," he declared. "It's not Egyptian territory; this belongs as of right to our people."

He also revealed the United States suggested "some 11 to 10 months ago that we take into consideration a possibility to recognize the so-called PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization]. But it's not now the case."

Mr. Begin called "baloney" the idea that the Egyptians were ready for a territorial compromise on the West Bank and Gaza strip.

"We will not withdraw our forces from Judea, Samaria [the West Bank] and the Gaza strip," Mr. Begin said.

In other developments: • Mr. Vance, interviewed on ABC's "Issues and Answers" program, said that the Middle East peace negotiations will bog down unless Israel accepts, at least in principle, the withdrawal of its forces from the west bank of the Jordan River.

But Mr. Vance, calling withdrawal "the most difficult of all the issues," said there had been no progress toward resolving it at the recent Leeds Castle talks of Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers, and he added that it remains to be seen whether any progress can be made during his newly announced mission to the area early next month.

• In Copenhagen, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam was quoted today as saying that Mr. Sadat was a "criminal" because of his efforts to make peace with Israel.

• Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Friday night that Israel was willing to modify its 26-point peace plan in negotiations with Egypt, but not before the two nations resume Middle East peace talks.

## Expect No Progress

But Mr. Sadat has made clear that he expects no progress toward a peace agreement so long as Mr. Begin is in power. He sought to provide new material for those inside Israel who are unhappy about the way Mr. Begin is conducting the negotiations.

Mr. Sadat portrayed himself as having a closer relationship with President Carter, whom he praised as "a man who acts out of principles and ethics."

Recalling the quick U.S. action in putting last March's Israeli invasion of south Lebanon before the United Nations, Mr. Sadat observed that "if Carter had been in power in 1967 instead of the Zionist Arthur Goldberg, we would not have suffered as we have suffered."

Mr. Goldberg was the American ambassador to the United Nations at the time of the 1967 Middle East war.

## Syrians Shell Christian Town Outside Beirut

BEIRUT, July 23 (NYT)

Fighting broke out today between Syrian troops and Christian militiamen at a hillside suburb of this Lebanese capital not far from the presidential palace.

Syrian units serving with the Arab peacekeeping force pounded Christian positions at Al Hadass for the second day. Radio "Voice of Lebanon," of the Christian Phalange Party, said the Syrians were using rocket launchers and artillery and that residential areas in Al Hadass were being shelled.

President Elias Sarkis began urgent contacts with Syrian commanders in an attempt to stop the fighting, while Mr. Camille Chamoun, the top rightist Christian leader, issued a direct appeal to Syrian soldiers to ignore orders from their officers and stop attacking civilians.

Mr. Sarkis met at the presidential palace with Lt.-Col. Ahmed Khathib, Lebanese commander of the Arab peace-keeping force, it was announced.

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## WEATHER

|               |       |        |
|---------------|-------|--------|
| ALGARVE       | 29 84 | clear  |
| AMSTERDAM     | 22 71 | cloudy |
| ANKARA        | 22 71 | cloudy |
| ATHENS        | 26 79 | clear  |
| BEIRUT        | 29 84 | clear  |
| BELGRADE      | 26 78 | cloudy |
| BERLIN        | 21 69 | clear  |
| BRUSSELS      | 22 72 | clear  |
| BUDAPEST      | 21 69 | cloudy |
| CASABLANCA    | 21 69 | clear  |
| COPENHAGEN    | 21 69 | cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 28 82 | cloudy |
| DUBLIN        | 19 66 | cloudy |
| DUNBEG        | 18 64 | cloudy |
| FLORENCE      | 22 72 | clear  |
| FRANKFURT     | 22 71 | cloudy |
| GENEVA        | 21 69 | clear  |
| HELSINKI      | 16 61 | clear  |
| ISTANBUL      | 22 71 | clear  |
| LAS PALMAS    | 31 88 | clear  |
| LISBON        | 22 69 | cloudy |
| LONDON        | 16 61 | rain   |
| LOS ANGELES   | 16 60 | cloudy |

|           |       |        |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| MADRID    | 28 82 | cloudy |
| MIAMI     | 29 85 | cloudy |
| MILAN     | 25 77 | clear  |
| MONTREAL  | 28 82 | rain   |
| MOSCOW    | 28 82 | cloudy |
| MUNICH    | 19 66 | clear  |
| NEW YORK  | 28 89 | heavy  |
| OSLO      | 19 66 | cloudy |
| PARIS     | 24 75 | cloudy |
| PRAGUE    | 21 68 | cloudy |
| ROME      | 27 80 | clear  |
| SOFIA     | 18 64 | clear  |
| STOCKHOLM | 20 68 | clear  |
| TAMPA</   |       |        |



# White House Fighting Efforts To End Embargo of Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — The Senate today voted to lift the trade embargo against Rhodesia, but the White House and Senate leaders have launched an intensive minute effort to block the move.

Adding the new concern are the fact that conservative senators trade off their votes on another foreign policy test next week, proposed lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey, in return for votes for resuming trade with Rhodesia.

Administration strategists are concerned by the impact of a timing visit to Washington by top Rhodesian leader, Ian Smith, a leading conservative, who is scheduled to meet Henry

Kissinger, the former secretary of state, Tuesday in an effort to get Mr. Kissinger's endorsement for the agreement that brought Bishop Muzorewa and two other African leaders into a ruling council with Prime Minister Ian Smith.

In another development, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said yesterday that, in an effort to get the Senate to vote to lift the Turkish arms embargo, he will propose linking that step to progress in resolving the dispute between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus.

Byrd Joins Battle

Sen. Byrd thus has joined the Administration's battle against an amendment to be offered by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., to the foreign

security assistance bill, which will also carry an amendment seeking the repeal of the arms embargo imposed against Turkey because of the 1974 Cyprus invasion. Staff aides said Sen. Helms is not yet committed on the Turkey issue, but he is reported to be ready to vote against lifting the embargo in return for support of his amendment on Rhodesia.

The effect of the Rhodesia amendment would be to end the U.S. observation of the UN-imposed trade sanctions against the rebel British colony for the rest of the year. A slightly different Helms amendment, lifting sanctions for 15 months, picked up 42 votes in the Senate last month in a losing effort, and administration officials concede it has picked up more votes since then.

## U.S. Senate Approves Health Bill Compromise

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT) — The Senate has approved, 71 to 27, a compromise bill to support health maintenance organizations, but it put the brakes on plans by Carter administration to expand such programs.

The slowdown Friday on the bill organization program followed a rebuff to President Carter's Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, last week when the House Commerce Committee rejected the administration's plan to curb so-called hospital costs.

However, the Senate Finance Committee also approved Friday a proposal by Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., to curb medical costs through controls on Medicare Medicaid reimbursement.

And Sen. Gaviard Nelson, D-S., is reportedly planning to offer an amendment to the Finance Committee's bill that would restore part of the administration's health care program by authorizing a standby ceiling on hospital costs.

Way to Extend Aid

Friday's compromise on health maintenance organizations was devised by one of its chief authors, Sam Nunn, D-Ga., as a vehicle extending the government's aid to those organizations but not extending that aid until HEW are up what he called severe administrative problems.

"By the adoption of this amendment, the Senate could send no clear message to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that we are skeptical about their

ability to manage," he said before the vote.

Officials at the department, while saying that they were not happy with the compromise because it would slow plans to expand the health maintenance organizations, said that they were pleased that the bill left the basic program intact and provided the basis for future growth.

HEW View

Hale Champion, undersecretary of the department, said: "The Carter administration, and Califano in particular, have given a high priority to developing the maintenance organizations, or HMOs, as the fixed-fee programs are usually called, as a means of bringing down health costs and at the same time providing adequate medical care to more Americans."

Most medical care in the United States is now provided on a fee or service basis, that is, when a doctor treats a patient, the patient is billed for whatever service is rendered. Under the fixed-fee concept of HMOs, the patient pays a certain amount of money for a year and, in return, is provided with all necessary medical services. There are now 165 HMOs serving 6 million people.

Friday's Senate action, amending the original 1973 HMO Act, was sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa. Under the compromise reached with Sen. Nunn, the fund authorization for the program is \$170 million during three years, instead of \$500 million during five years as called for in the original legislation.

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## NAACP to Lobby to Keep Affirmative Racial Action

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.

DETROIT, July 23 (NYT) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that it would launch a major lobbying effort in which every member of Congress would be urged to press the importance of continuing affirmative action programs.

Officials of the civil rights organization also said that they would request a meeting with President Carter to discuss what they see as erosion of civil rights accomplishments and to request the convening of a White House conference on affirmative action — or measures to overcome obstacles to minorities.

The two efforts were part of a "Manifesto for Action" presented by the association at the closing session of a three-day symposium on the implications of the Supreme Court's decision on Allan Bakke. Benjamin Hooks, the NAACP's executive director, added that local chapters would also seek to meet with every governor, state legislator, mayor and city council member in their areas. He said that a letter for the campaign would soon be sent.

"We are declaring war on all attempts to weaken or destroy affirmative action and civil rights enforcement," Mr. Hooks said, and this includes such things as

the attachment of riders and amendments onto bills such as the Eagleton-Biden amendment and the Walker amendment.

The Eagleton-Biden amendment seeks to prevent the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from enforcing the provisions of affirmative action plans that call for the busing of pupils to achieve racial balance in schools. The proposed Walker amendment to the appropriations bill for the Department of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare would prohibit the use of ratios, quotas or other numerical devices related to race, creed, color, national origin or sex in affirmative action efforts by those agencies.

"The worthiness of every candidate for public office in the fall and succeeding elections shall be tested by their position on the question of affirmative action," Mr. Hooks said. "Those elected officials who do not support affirmative action will be dealt with at the ballot box."

The Washington demonstration is not planned as a turnout of thousands, such as the 1963 march on the capital led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Mr. Hooks said. Instead, he said, it will involve several hundred persons who will seek to meet with every government official in the capital.

## Army Confirms Diplomas Faked For 11 in U.S.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 23 (UPI) — Five U.S. Army recruiters issued 11 faked high school diplomas to potential recruits in an effort to meet their 1977 quotas, an Army spokesman confirmed today.

Maj. Pete Peterson, chief of public affairs for the Midwest, said in Chicago that the diplomas were issued from one recruiting station on Chicago's South Side. The discovery was made last October.

The recruiters have either left the Army or were assigned to other duties, Maj. Peterson said.



Smoke identifies north cellblock at Pontiac State Penitentiary in Illinois where 600 inmates rioted, killed three guards, injured three and burned the prison's general store Saturday.

## Tear Gas Ends Riot

## Illinois Inmates Kill 3 Guards, Set Fire

PONTIAC, Ill., July 23 (UPI) — Three guards were stabbed and killed and three were injured yesterday as 600 prisoners rioted and set a fire at the Pontiac State Penitentiary. More than 200 policemen and guards put down the uprising with tear gas. Three convicts were reported seriously injured.

The prisoners rioted in the north cellblock, attacked the guards with knives and burned the penitentiary's general store. They took refuge in the south cellblock until they were flushed into the prison yard when the cellblock was fire on with tear gas.

Charles Rowe, director of the state department of corrections, said that all prisoners were back in their cells and that the prison, which houses 2,000 convicts, was secure.

He denied reports that the prisoners had taken hostages or that some prisoners had escaped from the brick-walled, maximum security facility 90 miles south of Chicago.

\$3 Million Damage

In Chicago, Gov. James Thompson said that the riot caused between \$2.5 and \$3 million damage.

He said that a cause has not been determined, but he speculated that hot weather, overcrowding and boredom might have been factors in causing the prison's first major disturbance in six years.

Dale Carter, a 20-year-old guard, was in the north cellblock shortly after the start of the riot. "I went inside and started shaking some prisoners down. Then I was just

## U.S. Legislator Beaten, Robbed In Washington

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — Rep. Robert Michel, R-Ill., was beaten and robbed outside his Capitol Hill residence last week. It was the second criminal attack on a member of Congress in the District of Columbia in the last 10 days.

Rep. Michel, 55, told police that he was jumped from behind as he opened the trunk of his car behind his house at about 12:45 a.m. on Friday. He said that two or more young men fought with him before fleeing with his wallet, wristwatch and gym bag.

Neighbors heard the fight and called police. Rep. Michel was taken to Capital Hill Hospital for treatment and later transferred to Bethesda Naval Hospital, where he was reported in stable condition.

Police said that "he was so badly beaten he could barely talk."

On July 11, Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., was robbed of \$300 by three teen-agers in the city center at about 10:15 p.m. Sen. Morgan was not injured. No arrest has been made in either attack.

## Graham Plans A Bible Center

ASHEVILLE, N.C., July 23 (UPI) — Calling it "the last goal I have before the Lord takes me to heaven," evangelist Billy Graham unveiled architect's plans yesterday for a laymen's Bible training center.

Mr. Graham, who will be 60 in November, said the center will be a place for people of all ages and races with a desire to learn the Bible.

He said he hoped that construction would begin by the fall of 1979, when work should be completed on Wheaton Center, a combination archives and graduate theological center at Mr. Graham's alma mater, Wheaton College in Illinois. The Bible center will be built four miles west of Asheville on a 1,374-acre, bowl-shaped site. It will at first accept 500 students, then take more as it grows, Mr. Graham said.

## Gierek on Soviet Visit

MOSCOW, July 23 (Reuters) — Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierek arrived in the Soviet Union today for a holiday at the Soviet Communist Party's invitation, Tass reported.

standing waiting for someone to make trouble and then the trouble started, he said.

"I really felt like my life was in danger because we were walking toward them and they were walking toward us and all we had was a few sticks."

Mr. Rowe said that the riot began when fights broke out around 8:45 a.m. in the north cellblock and spread through the dining hall, he said. It was brought under control by about 3 p.m.

Some of the rioters, he said, apparently broke into an industrial shop and obtained weapons there.

No demands were made by the rioters, he said.

Witnesses reported hearing gunfire and there were reports that the rioters exchanged gunfire with police, but prison officials denied any shots were fired.

Inmates in the south cellblock were watching a movie in the auditorium when the riot began. Some prisoners in the south cellblock dispersed voluntarily into the yard when the riot started.

## Texaco Well Finds Traces Of Gas or Oil in Atlantic

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT) — Texaco Inc. announced that it had turned up traces of oil or gas in the Atlantic Ocean off New Jersey.

Previously, the company suggested that hydrocarbons had been detected at its drilling site 100 miles east of Atlantic City, but Friday's announcement was the first acknowledgment of a potential discovery in the Baltimore Canyon Trough, the focus of intense interest ever since drilling began there March 29.

The company's confirmation came in a statement denying a report that it had made the first oil strike in that offshore area. "The well being drilled on block 598 has had shows of hydrocarbons," the statement said in part, "but a series of tests must be made to determine whether hydrocarbons exist in commercial quantities. No definitive conclusions can be drawn until these tests have been made and their results analyzed."

'Show' Confirmed

Texaco's first statement on the progress at its Baltimore Canyon well came July 13, after two days of rumors. Although the company did not say then that it had come across either petroleum or natural gas, it did note that it intended to run further tests "to determine whether hydrocarbons exist in commercial quantities." Observers immediately concluded that the company had a show, and Texaco spokesmen later confirmed that this was the case.

## Recurrent Disease Linked to Cervical Cancer

## Genital Herpes Spreads as Cure Hunted

SEATTLE, July 23 (UPI) — Like thousands of others, Norman is trying to forget his disease while he waits for someone to develop a cure.

"It looks like I'm a guinea pig until they come up with one," said Norman, a 31-year-old aerospace worker. "But you can't just sit around and worry about it. That doesn't do anyone any good."

Norman has genital herpes, a sexually transmitted virus that until a few years ago was a little-known venereal disease unfamiliar to many doctors.

Now it is thought to be spreading quickly through the young population. Scientists believe herpes may be linked to cervical cancer, and as interest in the disease has increased, so has U.S. government funding for research.

Genital herpes is viewed as an epidemic by University of Washington researchers, who are searching for a cure.

Herpes Clinic

Norman is one victim of the disease who has gone to the university's 4-year-old herpes clinic at Harborview Medical Center, one of the few clinics in the country devoted solely to the research and treatment of genital herpes.

There, hundreds of persons every month undergo experimental treatment techniques and drugs in the hope that they can contribute to the efforts of the researchers.

Dr. Lawrence Corey, head of the clinic and of the university's virology department, said that herpes has spread rapidly in recent years because of increased sexual activity among young people.

"It's a young person's disease,"

Dr. Corey said. "And it can only keep increasing in incidence. There's no question that people have more sexual partners today. Herpes is the one disease that will keep venerologists monogamous."

Herpes was named from the Greek word for "creep" or "crawl." When it first infects its victims, the herpes simplex virus causes painful sores in the genital area, often accompanied by symptoms similar to a bad flu. The sores generally are more painful for women than they are for men.

Virus Lies Dormant

After about three weeks, the surface infection clears up. But the virus only retreats and lies dormant near nerve endings. It usually strikes again at varying intervals, although the recurrences generally are much milder and of shorter duration than the first bout.

Nothing known to medical science will kill the virus and there is no known effective treatment for the disease. In some cases, certain drugs and techniques, such as exposure to ultraviolet light under care of a physician, have been said to speed healing and reduce pain, but these measures still are experimental.

There is no way to predict why, when or how often the sores will return and the victim remains extremely contagious during each recurrence.

Dr. Corey said he believes that genital herpes is far more widespread than government figures indicate. He disputes the estimate of 1 case of herpes to every 10 of gonorrhea and believes there are many more than the estimated 300,000 new cases of the disease a year.

## At National Committee Meeting

## Republicans Hear Black, Unlikely to Take Advice

By Bill Peterson

DETROIT, July 23 (UPI) — The Republican Party has called on an unlikely pair for advice on how to save the party: a Democratic intellectual and an outspoken civil rights leader.

It is doubtful that the party will adopt much of the soft-sell advice given Friday by ethnic expert Michael Novak, or the hard-sell, evangelistic message delivered by Benjamin Hooks, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But the fact that they were invited to give key speeches to the semi-annual meeting of the Republican National Committee was remarkable.

Mr. Hooks, head of the nation's oldest and most prestigious civil rights group, said, "You cannot win black votes unless you are prepared to take black people and their interests seriously. . . . The Republican Party will have to change its rhetoric and then match its enlightened speech with concrete performance."

He recommended that the party adopt a black agenda that included passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill initiated by the Democratic Party, endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment, freedom for the Wilmington 10 (civil-rights activists convicted in the 1971 fire-bombing of a white-owned grocery store during racial disturbances in Wilmington, N.C.), revision of the tax structure to help poor people and endorsement of affirmative action programs.

"It is your responsiveness to these issues that will determine whether the Republican Party is serious about black equality, and serious about winning support from black voters," he added.

It was the second time this year that the party has broken with tradition and called on a major civil rights leader to offer a key address to its leadership. Last January, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a follower of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and president of Operation PUSH, spoke to the group.

Mr. Hooks' recommendations

ran directly against the conservative grain of the party membership, and the opportunity that many party leaders see to make inroads among middle-class voters as a result of the "taxpayers revolt" spurred by the adoption of Proposition 13 in California.

Of Proposition 13, Mr. Hooks said, "We invite Republican participation in stemming the national trend to reduce taxes for one class of citizens under the canopy of forcing cuts in welfare, and depriving another class of citizens of basic necessities."

Blacks, he said, support a foreign policy committed to human rights, including placing economic sanctions on South Africa and on U.S. corporations "supporting that racist regime."

"We want freedom for the Wilmington 10 so that there is not the slightest hint of political imprisonment in this country," he added.

National Committee Chairman Bill Brock said that he had invited Mr. Hooks because "the NAACP is saying some important things on jobs, youth employment and urban problems that fits in with what we're trying to do."

Mr. Novak, a professor at Syracuse University and a registered Democrat, recommended that the Republicans increase efforts to attract voters from ethnic groups by espousing traditional Republican themes of individualism, but that they acknowledge that these groups have benefited by traditionally Democratic Party-backed institutions such as labor unions and programs such as those begun under the New Deal.

Several party leaders interviewed after Mr. Hooks' speech said it would be a mistake for Republicans to adopt his recommendations or "try to out-Democrat the Democrats."

"It's helpful for some of these people to hear this sort of thing but minority involvement in the party is only going to come when candidates start coming to us from minority areas," an influential state chairman said.

## GSA Fraud, Corruption Are Reported to Carter

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — President Carter has been told that the government's housekeeping agency, the General Services Administration, is "an absolute mess," shot through with fraud and corruption.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said that Mr. Carter "was astounded at the wide

spread and deeply ingrained abuses which have been going on for years."

Mr. Powell said that Mr. Carter discovered the GSA situation when the president was given a preliminary briefing on an investigation into contract abuses by the agency.

GSA Administrator Jay Solomon appointed Vincent Alto, a former assistant U.S. attorney, two months ago as his special counsel to conduct the investigation.

## Korchnoi Sees Chance Missed

BAGUIO, Philippines, July 23 (Reuters) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi believes that he threw away the chance of a first victory over champion Anatoly Karpov last night in their battle for world chess supremacy.

After two successive draws, the 47-year-old Soviet defector mounted the first real attack of the world championship battle, but the game again ended in a draw.

Today he held a five-hour session with his seconds to find out which move had slowed his offensive. Afterward, chief second Raymond Keene said: "Viktor accepts that he chose the weakest of three alternatives on his 24th move and this cost him his winning chance."

The GSA spokesman said that the agency had uncovered instances of fraud in repair and improvement contracts, including "instances of collusion between a building manager and a painter who would be paid for two coats of paint while applying only one."

The GSA spokesman said that Mr. Alto, working with FBI investigators, is looking into "almost every area where there is contracting."

Another area of investigation is the use of credit cards in the government motor vehicle fleets, he said.

Evidence will be given in September to the Chile subcommittee.

**Ilias LALAOUNIS**

**SYMBOLS IN GOLD**  
22 & 18 C

PARIS  
364, RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDOME)  
GENEVE & BON GENE  
ZURICH & GRIEDER'S  
ATHENS & PANEPISTIMOU AVENUE  
TRESORI, 4 STADIUM STREET  
TOWER OF ATHENS  
HOTELS GRANDE BRETAGNE  
& ATHENS BILTON  
GREEK ISLANDS  
MYKONOS, CORFU, RHODES



KEEPING COOL — Fountain in Washington Square Park is one of few places where New York City residents can beat the heat. Temperatures in the mid-90s are expected to continue.



## What Price for the West Bank?

The central question now put to Israel is starkly simple: Will it rule out further settlement and annexation of territory in the West Bank in return for a full peace with Egypt, the negotiation of new borders with Jordan and West Bank Palestinians, and a definition of its continuing security requirements beyond those borders? Having brought President Sadat to the offer of such a deal, the United States need make no apology for pressing hard for a clear Israeli answer.

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After the negotiations at Salzburg and Leeds Castle, it is up to Israel to put Mr. Sadat to the test. He says he will bring Jordan and Palestinians to the table if the above agenda is accepted by Jerusalem. He says he will not rule out moving the final borders from the 1967 lines. He says he understands the need for an Israeli military presence beyond those lines. He says the timing of Israeli withdrawals from the West Bank is negotiable. And he says that if Jordan or the West Bank Palestinians refuse to negotiate on that basis he will make a separate peace. Israelis will not lightly trust these propositions; that would be imprudent. But in the end there is only one way to test them.

Israel needs to state whether there is any conceivable package of security arrangements — short of claiming the West Bank for gradual absorption — that is worth a peace with Egypt, acceptance by Jordan and an important community of Palestinians, and an end of the dangerous erosion of American support. Is it for the safety of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv that Israel bargains, or for ancestral rights in Hebron? Prime Minister Begin has so confused the matter, even in his parliament and Cabinet, that he risks sacrificing Israel's poignant need for security on an altar of territory.

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Mr. Begin asks whether he has not been generous enough in postponing Israeli claims of sovereignty in the West Bank and offering "self-rule" to the million Palestinians there and in Gaza. Why has Jordan failed to negotiate from that point? Probably because Jordan, like a growing number of prominent Israelis, understands the fine blueprint in the

offer. While Arabs rule their own communities, Israelis financed by their government and protected by their army would continue to buy and settle West Bank lands so that when the question of sovereignty is next examined, they will have completely altered the face of the region. Behind a shield of security, they would have staked out claims to more territory. If it were not so, why have there been no Israeli security proposals — as for the Sinai — that plainly renounce the ambition for territory?

Israel rightly insists on negotiating only with those Arabs who accept its existence. It rightly insists not only on military safeguards in the West Bank but on a voice in defining the political and defense arrangements that would replace its occupation. It demands less vulnerable borders than it had until 1967 and it understandably refuses to cede anything of Jerusalem in ways that would risk another division of that city. These aims can be recognized as essential to the survival and defense of the Israeli heartland and distinct from any hidden intention to expand that heartland.

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The time has obviously come to see whether Egypt and other Arab nations can accept a similar distinction — if Israelis do. President Sadat merits a test not because he threatens new trouble or more war but because he appears ready to accept the most fundamental requirements of peace. If he does not mean it or cannot deliver, how tragic for Israel to bear the blame of having never tried him. It will be said that in accepting his principles for further negotiations, Israel would surrender all claims to the West Bank in exchange for talks that may not soon be held or ever lead to anything. But that is pedantry, not power politics. Israel holds the lands. It either wants to exchange them for still greater security or it cannot bring itself to define what that might be. To offer an exchange is not to yield what that might be. To offer an exchange is not to yield either a principle or an asset. To ask a price is not to consummate a deal. What price, in security, for the territory?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## To Rescue the Energy Plan

With the promises that he gave in Bonn, President Carter has changed the politics of oil and energy. One crucial part of his energy program, from the beginning, has been to raise U.S. domestic oil prices to the world level, ending the present enormous subsidy to imports. Until now, Mr. Carter has been urging Congress to push the price up with a tax on domestic crude oil. But Congress refuses. Mr. Carter's crude oil equalization tax bill is a dead duck. It hasn't been passed, and it won't be. But a week ago Mr. Carter told the other major industrial nations in Bonn that he was still determined to bring oil imports under control and get the U.S. price up. How is he to do it?

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One possibility is a tariff. Another is an import quota. The president could impose either without Congress' help, under his emergency powers. But both tariffs and quotas for oil are dangerously bad ideas. Either would set an evil precedent in world trade. Either would be extremely difficult to administer, with infinite possibilities for favoritism and manipulation.

There's a much better and more direct way to do it. U.S. prices are currently held down by mandatory price controls set by law. But by next May, those controls cease to be mandatory. The president can then set them wherever he chooses. We suggest that — after the election, perhaps at the beginning of the next Congress — Mr. Carter announce he is gradually going to take the price controls off crude oil, over a two-year period.

Decontrolling crude oil would raise prices of oil products about a nickel a gallon. The total revenue would be about \$15 billion a year. That brings us to the second half of our suggestion. President Carter ought, at the same time, to ask Congress to enact a simple severance tax — a flat amount of each barrel, paid by the producer — to scoop up most or all of that \$15 billion a year and send it to the U.S. Treasury.

Mr. Carter's original crude-oil tax would have put Congress in the position of voting a tax that would raise the price, and it was a position that not many people in Congress cared to occupy. The president would do better to raise the prices himself by lifting con-

trols. Congress then gets the much more congenial job of rushing to the public's protection with the tax that will keep that \$15 billion a year from flowing to the oil producers. How big a severance tax? Foreign oil is now entering this country at about \$14.50 a barrel. New oil production in this country is controlled at about \$12 a barrel. The severance tax would be as much as that \$2.50 difference as Congress thought the public ought to recapture. There would have to be a higher tax on the pre-1972 oil production, since it is now controlled at a much lower figure. But with that single exception, there would be no variations.

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There would be none of the rebates, energy trust funds or production subsidies with which the administration has tried to fan up congressional interest in its original tax bill. There would be none of the dubious dispensations and murky distinctions that are rapidly eating their way, like termites, into the present regulatory structure — the breaks for small refiners, for Caribbean refineries, for certain recovery methods, for small wells, for Alaskan oil, and so forth. The present system is becoming increasingly irrational and unmanageable. It is only a matter of time until major enforcement breakdowns, and perhaps scandal, overwhelm it. It can't be remedied as long as the government keeps trying to maintain several widely differing prices for the same oil.

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To come back to the basic question, why raise oil prices a nickel a gallon? Because even small increases make people more careful in using the stuff. Because it is absurd to hold prices down artificially, when Mr. Carter and most other Americans think that the country uses too much oil. If decontrolling oil created social inequities, they would be minor compared with the gross inequities imposed by the general inflation that, as Mr. Carter accurately observed in his press conference Thursday, is being aggravated by the outflow of dollars for foreign oil. Congress won't swallow Mr. Carter's original oil-tax plan. But, as we suggest, there's a better and simpler way to get from here to there.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

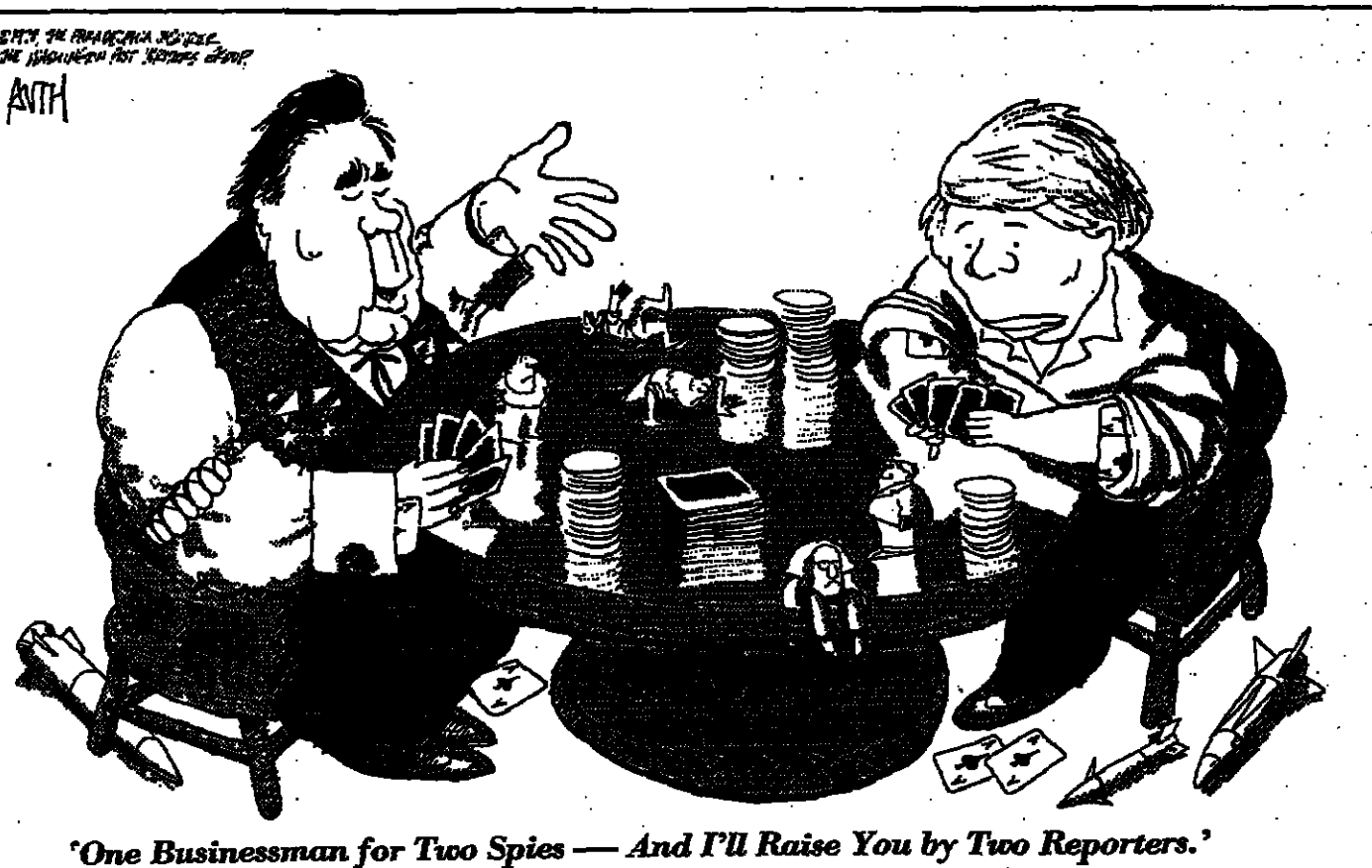
### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
July 24, 1903

NEW YORK — General Cassius Clay, the Kentucky statesman, died today at his home in Whitehall, Ky. He was 93. The general joined the army in order to go into politics in his fighting state, where he was known for always carrying a concealed Bowie knife and a brace of pistols during political meetings, in case of quarrels. The general was a noted abolitionist. His family visited him before his death, but only after being assured that all firearms had been removed from his room.

Fifty Years Ago  
July 24, 1928

MOSCOW — Motion pictures thrillers of the type which dominated the American screen years ago are still at the height of popularity in the Soviet Union. American "Westerns," daredevil jumping, melodramatic serials — some of them apparently already discarded at home — can be seen in scores of cinema houses here. Officially the thrillers are condemned as "reactionary," but at a mock trial of one of the films here, the audience overruled the judge's advice and pronounced the film "innocent."



'One Businessman for Two Spies — And I'll Raise You by Two Reporters.'

## Holding the Russians to Account

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The tit-for-tat game of reprisals currently being played by Russia and the United States presents peculiar dangers at this time. For neither the Brezhnev regime nor the Carter regime is in a strong position to control its own security apparatus, as the cops are now called.

So it is important to try to build a floor under the downward spiral in Big Two relations. In that connection it makes sense to pay attention to a case that has been perhaps bungled — the case of the International Harvester man in Russia, F. J. Crawford.

The Crawford case began toward the end of May when two Russians — Valdik Enger and Rudolph Chernyshev — attached to the United Nations Secretariat were arrested on charges of trying to buy data on U.S. anti-submarine warfare program. Contrary to usual practice in Soviet spy cases, they were booked with great publicity and held on a bail of \$2 million each. The unusual publicity — and maybe the steep bail — suggest that the FBI, which has not been in the best repute these days, was trying to win some rave notices.

### Clear Reprisal

Mr. Crawford was arrested in Moscow on June 21 in what was clearly a reprisal. The KGB showed how little it was under restraint by dragging him out of a car, and then being confused as to whether the charge was smuggling or, as proved the case, illegal currency dealing. On June 26, in what looked like a bargain, the two Russians and Mr. Crawford were released in the custody of their respective embassies with the understanding that they would be available for trial later.

In fact there is no symmetry between the two cases whatsoever. The two Russians were KGB men apparently engaged in a dangerous and dirty profession. They seem to have abused the UN as a cover for espionage. Moscow evidently wants them back badly because the KGB takes care of its own, and the Brezhnev government is in poor posture to resist KGB pressure.

Mr. Crawford, whom I saw recently in Moscow, is a private citizen working for a reputable company which has built up over many

years a good record in doing business with the Soviet Union. His colleagues and competitors assert his innocence, and so, after at first being suspicious, does International Harvester. Even if he were guilty, his purely private civilian activities have nothing in common with the spook business.

### Distinction

That distinction needs to be made publicly and with great force. It ought, preferably, to be made by the private business community. For American business, so bold when it comes to cuffing around the Carter administration, has a vital interest in dispelling the widespread suspicion that it is chicken when the Russians crack down.

Even if the business community does not make the point, however, the U.S. government should. For only if there is no symmetry, not only can there be no trade of an

American businessman against two Russians spies. More important, underlining the difference gives the president high ground to stand on in the game of tit-for-tat.

Up to now, President Carter has been largely reacting. Because he is on the defensive at home for not standing up to the Communists, he has had to take retaliatory steps every time the Russians moved. Thus he felt obliged, when the trials of the dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg were opened two weeks ago, to cancel a scientific mission due to go to Moscow.

### Canceled Sale

When the two men were sentenced, he felt obliged to cancel the sale of a giant computer to Russia, and to hold up the sale of oil-drilling equipment. He was under great pressure to postpone the arms control talks at Geneva, which in fact

turned out to be quite productive.

Instead of reacting, Mr. Carter needs to force the Russians to react. The Crawford case holds out that opportunity. For the administration can tell the Russians that while it is ready to consider trades of many prisoners, Crawford cannot be part of a bargain involving spies. Rather than give way on that point, the administration should be prepared to notify all private firms that it cannot be responsible for the safety of American businessmen in Moscow, who will henceforth go at their own risk.

That threat, which the administration could easily back up, has to be taken seriously by the Russians. Making it would thus put the president in a position to hold Russia to account without endangering interests in arms control and other matters which go beyond the individuals Moscow so callously chooses to hold hostage.

## Leveling American Society

By William Manchester

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Doughboys in 1918 had a much higher opinion of their officers than did GIs a quarter of a century later. The officers had not changed. For instance, Douglas MacArthur, a general in both world wars, was just as arrogant, just as fearless, just as conceited, and just as brilliant on V-J Day as on Armistice Day.

It was America that had changed. A tightly disciplined society had become passionately egalitarian: two bloody conflicts and a great Depression had discredited authority. Public men won support by insisting that they were very common men. The popular general was Eisenhower, with his infectious grin, his diminutive, and his little filling-station attendant's tunic. He asked to be liked, and he was. MacArthur in his braided cap demanded that he be revered, and he wasn't.

Now, after the Vietnam War and Watergate, leveling has become a secular religion, a faith as powerful and intolerant as Puritanism in

17th-century New England. On every side there is a blurring of the distinctions between the classes, the generations, and the sexes, sacrificed to the totem of absolute equality. One sees it in the cult of informality — in the aggressive use of nicknames, for example, and in sartorial fashions. Faded denim overalls, once the uniform of workmen, have been adopted by the children of the affluent, whose fathers, meantime, are shedding any garment that might distinguish them as male, donning instead "lounge suits" that are virtually identical to their wives' "pans suits."

Much of this unisexism is attributed to the women's movement. I don't buy that. The original chauvinist, Nicolas Chauvin, was simply a courageous French soldier who was honored by Napoleon. He came to be known as an epithet because men are in flight from all the stigma of manliness. And the revolt against masculine dominance predates the present struggle for the equal rights amendment by several decades anyhow.

As far back as the 1930s, Clarence Day's father, who ruled his household like a caliph, had become an obsolescent. By the 1950s he had been replaced on television by flaccid parodies of manhood whose certain blunders were deftly corrected by their amused families. Now children may actually sue their parents for incompetence. The next step is lawsuits against teachers, who have only themselves to blame. There is something ludicrous about a silver-haired faculty member telling freshmen, "We shall learn from each other," and explaining that at the end of the course they will be asked to grade his performance.

### False Humility

Professors rarely wear their Phi Beta Kappa keys any more, or athletes their letter sweaters, or Legionnaires of Honor their rosettes. One by one the bijoux of eminence are vanishing. In their place is a strange, false humility, which Diderot wryly called "the social consequence of democracy." Democracy, let it be writ large, is a form of government that is acceptable because the alternatives aren't. It should be confined to the polls. Clearly something is wrong when a suburban mother defends her adolescent daughter's determination to have a baby by saying, "We believe in democracy at home — in kids making their own decisions," or when grammar school pupils are asked, "How many thick Lincoln was well-adjusted? Hands, please."

Since World War II an entire generation of American writers has

provided us with a timid literature of egalitarianism: "From Here to Eternity," the measure of a man's worth is in inverse proportion to his military rank; "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit," the villain, a workaholic, alienates the reader's affections by expecting similar dedication to the job by the hero, and the sagas of Willy Loman, Holden Caulfield, and Alexander Portnoy, losers whose very defeats endear them to audiences distrustful of victors. The greater a character's defiance of traditional values, the more sympathetically he is portrayed. The reverse is also true. Erich Segal's harmless valentine to matrimony aroused wrath wholly disproportionate to the offense. Had he written of kinkiness, I think, he would have been spared.

### Omnibus Signs

It is impossible to see where all this will lead, but the signposts along the way are ominous. The present tenant of the White House got there by running against the office he hoped to occupy, and to which he has since added so little luster. Now that the pejorative "elitist" is used to denounce advocates of excellence, excellence, inevitably, will become scarcer. The language is deteriorating in the name of "usage," under which grammar is determined by a kind of continuing vote, by which the common people say, "I feel badly," or, "It is me," the error ceases to be an error. Gifted children are ineligible for special attention, though retarded children aren't; being below the general level, they must be brought up to it.

In short, we are expected to look down on those above us, and up to those beneath us. Since superiority is in itself suspect, everyone tries to look like, talk like, and be like everyone else, and thus all the attributes that once separated people from one another are discounted. Doubtless this comforts those in whose breasts lurk the gnawing (and usually justified) bunch that they really are inferior. It puts extraordinary souls at a disadvantage, however, and it is they, not the dross of society, who will determine the direction of the road, whether it be high or low, and whether the journey will even be completed.

William Manchester is a writer-in-residence at Wesleyan University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Letters

### Rights Campaign

Unlike William Pfaff's "Where Carter Miscalculated on Rights" (IHT, July 17) I see President Carter's human rights campaign as sound, justified and productive.

For aside from visible progress on the rights arena in South Africa and South America, the severe Soviet reaction Mr. Pfaff depicts to the detriment of Washington's stand surely stems from the short term view of his diagnosis. The trials are barely over and a great deal can happen between now and December.

To say the least, the recent trials, notably those of Jews Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg, reveal a hardening Soviet attitude towards dissent. Yet by inviting powerful opposition to its methods all over the civilized world, the Soviet Union hopes to create for itself an opportunity to relent later on when the time is ripe, and thus to reap benefits from softening its stand by closing ranks with comrades and adversaries alike.

By also bringing rights into their foreign policy, and by communicating openly with dissenters and their relatives, the Carter administration has gone some way to humanize society for which the world community is surely grateful. Let us hope that this attitude is gradually amplified at home and abroad in the interests of the East and of the West, when even the begrudging Kremlin leadership finds it difficult to remain indifferent.

Geneva.

HARRY SPIRO.

### Inflation Debate

The Washington Post editorial "U.S. Inflation Debate" (IHT, July 14) confused effect with cause.

Thanks to Milton Friedman, most of us now know that inflation, as measured by the Consumers Price Index, results from an increase in the money supply at a

faster rate than the increase in output. The money supply is increased in order to help finance the recurring federal deficits, in keeping with the Fed's responsibility for maintaining the economy on an even keel.

So the real culprit is the federal deficit. As Chairman Miller of the Federal Reserve has pointed out, a real effort must be made, over the next few years, to bring it down to a level that will reduce inflation to an acceptable level.

Most of us taxpayers would like to see this accomplished by reducing expenditures, rather than raising taxes. If our people in Washington would bend their efforts in this direction, we would regard them as heroes rather than scoundrels.

ELMER J. NELSON.

London.

### Ethnic Inventory

George F. Will's article tracing his ancestry back to Charlemagne (IHT, July 5) was entertaining to read but left a disturbing aftertaste about the U.S. Census Bureau's proposals.

The last time people en masse bulk were forced to take an interest in their antecedents for official purposes was in Nazi Germany, where the Gestapo was pleased to supply intensive, if sometimes not very accurate, assistance with research into possible Jewish links.

Is this the sort of thing Americans really want?

Pany, Switzerland.

A.D. SIMONS.

### Take Blume Aboard

Should the moment occur when S.J. Perelman does jettison Delta Willis, piecemeal or otherwise, during his automotive trek from Paris to Peking (IHT, July 8-9) I can't think of a better companion from the standpoint of reading than Mary Blume. Balust Perelman with Blume.

JAY L. JOHNSON.

Artes, France.

## Summit:

## Process and Substance

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK — What seems most important about the seven-nation summit is that it still there. Despite countless arguments, the leaders of the industrial democracies are meeting yearly to coordinate economic policy. They are developing effective machinery to follow up their pledges and prepare the next encounter. The process is as significant as the substance.

Two-thirds or more of the world's production, trade and currency reserves are controlled by the countries that held their four-summit meeting in Bonn this week — the United States, Japan and the main Common Market nations of Europe. Their joint, year-round management of the world's economic interdependence is essential but it has taken two decades to achieve even an embryonic mechanism for it.

Jean Monnet first proposed in 1959. West Germany's Willy Brandt and Henry Kissinger revived the idea of a Common Market policy link with the United States in the early 1970s. The Kissinger could get was one informal meeting in a Brussels hotel room with Europe's foreign ministers. The French insisted the Washington would divide and rule if it met with the nine.

### Bismarck's View

"The Americans would be at the head of the table," French President Georges Pompidou said. Chancellor Brandt recalled Bismarck's reply when told of a dispute over where he would sit at a European conference — "New mind, wherever I sit will be at the head of the table" — and argue that the Europeans could hold the own.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the first non-Gaulist president in 1 years, reversed the French position in 1975 and called the initial summit at Rambouillet. The summit device is regular. Ministerial meetings occur regularly. But, in every country, economic strategy — it desired rates of growth, employment, inflation and budget deficit — is decided by heads of government. The year-round seven-nation discourse requires each of them to weigh the effect of his decisions on his partners and to answer for them in face-to-face meetings.

The longest, deepest recession and highest unemployment since the 1930s still persist in the industrial democracies, with 16 million jobless. Will the Bonn meeting make a difference?

### Package Deal

The package deal that was proposed by Britain and confirmed by the summit, commits the United States to reduce oil imports from West Germany and Japan to combat the lagging growth rates and steep export surpluses that have constrained recovery in most of Western Europe. That should permit France, Britain, Italy and the smaller Common Market countries to seek faster growth without fearing large payments deficits. Increased imports there should speed recovery by the developing nations. The multiplier effect of these mutually reinforcing acceleration should be sufficient to arrest Europe's rising unemployment within a year and, perhaps, even to reverse the trend.

Similar plans were made at London last year but they were not carried out. Will it be any better now? There are promising signs. Although the communiqué was negotiated in advance, the key details, pledges were inserted by the chief of government — West Germany — after a partial Cabinet session — adding an element of reconciliation and personal commitment. Little hint remains in the agreed communiqué of Chancellor Schmidt's year-long challenge to his allies, thesis that growth must precede currency stability rather than the reverse.

Moreover, the policy targets are reasonable, and the dates for promised action are close. The West German Cabinet will use this month to add about \$6 billion to its tax cuts and spending increase to the 1979 budget for submission to the Bundestag. Japan's Diet will be summoned to a special budget session in August or September. The growth rate has not increased 7 percent by then. A follow-up meeting of special emissaries will be held in the fall to monitor progress. The results will not be evident until next year. But it is of capital importance that a cooperative effort to speed recovery finally is being made.

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JULY 24 1978



INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

# A U.S. Newsman in Russia: Tracked, Harassed

Emil Sveitls returned to the United States last month after two years as United Press International correspondent in Leningrad, where he was the only Western journalist on permanent assignment. He sums up a foreigner's impressions of life under constant surveillance in the Soviet Union's second-largest city.

By YORL Sveitls  
NEW YORK (UPI) — As the plane lifted off the runway at Leningrad International Airport taking us away for the last time from a city we had called home for two years, I turned to my wife but found nothing to say.

Those years in the Soviet Union's second largest city had taught us to be sullen, tight-lipped and unemotional — by necessity rather than by choice. A foreigner's apartment is bugged, his telephone is tapped, he is frequently followed wherever he goes and sometimes harassed by the KGB.

Living under such conditions, most foreigners quickly develop a sixth sense of not saying anything that may be overheard and used against them by Soviet officials at a later date.

They know when you have quarrels, they know when you have sex, and with whom. And they know how much you drink and smoke. Over a period of time, the Russians have a pretty clear character picture of every foreigner stationed in the Soviet Union.

Each foreign apartment house is guarded around the clock by police, ostensibly to keep Soviet thieves and hoodlums out. But in reality the guards are there to bar entrance to Russians who want to visit their foreign acquaintances.

Police also write down the time when a tenant leaves or returns and, if he is traveling by car, his license number.

A West German diplomat in Leningrad said: "The KGB works on fear. The Soviets consider all foreigners spies, or at least potential spies. They believe Western foreign services and businesses are set up the same way as theirs."

**Fishbowl**

These are some of the physical conditions foreigners live and work under in the Soviet Union. Added to that, there is the mental strain of being in a fishbowl, or an electronic zoo not far removed from George Orwell's "1984."

Two years of being on guard against loose speech is hard to erase in a moment. Even today, a month after leaving the Soviet Union, we still feel uneasy in our conversations, and I still occasionally keep an eye on the car's rear-view mirror for any possible tails.

But in some ways the strain helped. It taught us a great deal about the values of life, and the isolation in Leningrad brought our family closer together. Getting by without the West's physical temptations, like good movies, entertaining television, gourmet restaurants or even a decent grocery store, left a lot more time to think. It was left up to you whether to sink into lethargy, go mad at times, or face it as best as you could.

There were even entertaining moments, besides the incessant bugging. During a particularly hectic month of being followed by the KGB our two sons — 11 and 9 years old — devised a game of writing down the license numbers of our tail cars.

A grey Volga sedan with the number LEB-35-27 won the game hands down. Over a three-week period, it followed us 17 times over an estimated distance of 250 miles through the streets of Leningrad.

Two of the most popular KGB agents assigned to us were Turtle and Flatface, so nicknamed by our boys because Flatface looked as if he had run into a brick wall, while Turtle — a heavy-set man lacking agility — was a joy to lose in stores when the kids went out alone. Neither my wife nor I ever tried to shake a tail, however, because such action made them angry and more suspicious.

**Not So Funny**

Then there were the not-so-funny moments that left one shuddering at the thought of what could have happened.

Three months after arriving in Leningrad, I parked my car outside the police-guarded Astoria Hotel to meet a dissident source. When I left an hour later, I felt that the steering wheel was heavy and stopped to look at my front tires. The one on the right was almost flat, while changing it, I saw that it was not my tire and that it was fastened on by only two lug nuts screwed in about a quarter of an inch.

By driving a car in such a condition, even the slightest turn could have snapped off the wheel, resulting in possible personal injury. Yet the two Soviet policemen standing less than 10 feet from my car later swore at an interrogation that nobody had touched my car.

A senior police inspector, called in to take charge of the interrogation, was adamant that the exchange of wheels had not happened in front of the Astoria Hotel and strongly suggested that I had changed the wheel myself to embarrass Soviet police.

During the two-hour questioning, I was asked to produce my U.S. passport. The kicker came when my place of birth was given as Latvia, a country now under Soviet control.

A plainclothesman suddenly picked up the phone in the hotel's interrogation room, whispered something unintelligible into the re-

ceiver and then hung up. Twenty minutes later I was told I could go but was warned to stay in town for any further questioning.

As I was loading the bald and unwanted tire into my trunk, a young man came up to me and said in English: "I understand you are Latvian. I know two beautiful Latvian girls and they are already waiting for us."

**Angry Response**

In the crudest language I could muster, I told him to take himself and his girls and go for a dive in the Neva River, preferably from a high bridge, because all I was interested in doing was getting home alive.

It had taken the authorities only 20 minutes to come up with a possible set-up and a compromising situation which would have negated the tire incident.

Shortly afterward, my wife, Charlotte, who worked at the U.S. Consulate-General in Leningrad, was taken on an official 1 1/2-hour unwanted tour of the city by a cab driver who finally took her to a dead-end street in the city's dock area and said in perfect English: "Well?"

"Well, what?" she inquired. The cabbie turned off his engine and stared at her with a smile for a minute — a long time if you don't know whether he wants to rape you, kill you or just have fun.

As it turned out, this cab driver, ordered by the Soviet telephone operator at the U.S. Consulate-General, just wanted to have a little fun. He drove my wife around Leningrad for 45 more minutes and then deposited her at her home.

She said him with a map of Leningrad. He just smiled and drove away. A legitimate Soviet cab driver would have raised all kinds of hell for not being paid in currency or something of equal value, like two packs of chewing gum.

We were not the only ones to be harassed by Soviet security officials. While journalists tend to make their protests public when they are badly treated in unfriendly countries, diplomatic protests are usually carried out without much publicity. During my assignment in Leningrad, I had a tire slashed seven times, but that does not compare with the experiences of some Western diplomats.

**Examples**

The following are some examples:

- Dieter Boden, consul at the West German Consulate-General, who at the end of his tour of duty was to drive out in his car through Finland, found on the day of his departure all four of his tires slashed. Luckily the West Germans had just received a shipment of tires and Mr. Boden was able to leave on schedule.

- A U.S. diplomat returned to his apartment after a weekend at the consulate's summer house to find human feces on the hall rug as a reminder that no matter what kind of lock he put on his front door, "they" could get in.

- A nonsmoking U.S. diplomat found his toilet full of cigarette butts after returning home one evening.

- A Western consular official had to scrap his car because the gasoline tank was filled with sugar.

- A U.S. consular official had to fight his way through a bunch of KGB-paid goons who wanted to throw him into one of Leningrad's many canals.

This is a nation of 260 million people who have no Brezhnev constitution boasts a variety of individual freedoms, but only as long as the individual adheres to the principles of socialism. In other words, a person can easily be prosecuted and sentenced to long prison terms by a kangaroo "people's court" for even minor criticism of the Communist Party.

The same holds true regarding an individual's religious beliefs. When V.I. Lenin came to power after the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, he separated the church from the state, but this divorce was not a simple proposition.

**Downgraded**

Up to this day it allows atheist movements to downgrade and attack religion while churches are powerless to fight back. Churches are not allowed to organize any social activities, and priests and ministers are forbidden to evangelize, because such action can be construed as religious propaganda which in itself becomes anti-Soviet propaganda.

Religious institutions in the Soviet Union are overseen by a religious council composed mostly of atheists that makes certain that individual parishes function the Soviet way. At a reception, one council member told me about a wonderful Russian Orthodox priest at a small church outside Leningrad. I inquired why he was considered so exemplary.

"During his 30 years as a priest he has not delivered a sermon," answered the council member.

My family and I decided to visit midnight mass at a Russian Orthodox church this past Easter, but when we got within 100 yards of the building, a policeman popped out from behind a gravestone and said that children were not allowed to go to church — only people over 18. I asked him why. He replied, "That's the law. Our government does not want to poison children's minds with religion." We told him it was none of his business since I was a foreigner. He only became

convinced after I had shown my Foreign Ministry press card and my passport, and then he reluctantly agreed.

Anti-religious propaganda, which used to dominate Soviet newspapers, has been cut down. Instead, attacks on religion are centered on foreign religious institutions that send couriers into the Soviet Union armed with Bibles and religious pamphlets.

Some are caught at the border or at the airport, but a surprisingly large number get through.

**'Always Right'**

Minor criticism is tolerated in individual areas of society, but never a blanket indictment of the Communist Party. A low-ranking party official seeking to curry favor said in an interview: "The Soviet Communist Party has always been right, is right and will continue to be right."

Thus, the average Russian can only grumble about bad service at stores and restaurants, the run-down condition of city transportation and potholes in the streets.

Criticism of this sort is appearing more frequently in Soviet newspapers, but a Soviet editor confided that even letters of complaint are made up by the paper's editorial staff under orders from the City Soviet, a party organization vaguely resembling a city council.

"You must understand," he said. "Our people still remember the Stalin times when no criticism at all was tolerated. They are still afraid to say what is on their minds publicly."

Even today Russians do not know where the fine line between minor criticism and major criminal charges of anti-Soviet propaganda ends — charges that can bring long sentences in Siberian labor camps.

Life in the Soviet Union for foreigners is drab, boring and very frustrating. It is impossible to reminisce with Russians who have never been out of the country and who honestly believe you are putting them on if you say you can buy a head of lettuce at any time of the year in the West.

It was especially difficult for our family since I was the only foreign correspondent in Leningrad and the foreign community consisted of 75 persons — members of the Western diplomatic corps and businessmen.

In Moscow there are several hundred foreign journalists and a total foreign community of about 3,000.

**Loneliness**

Perhaps it is the loneliness that gets to one, because at times I had to fight from sinking into deep lethargy. Writing at the office became next to impossible since my Soviet secretary-translator either kept staring at me or interrupting with stupid questions every 5 or 10 minutes.

During our two years in Leningrad, I recorded one American suicide and three others who had to leave after nervous breakdowns. It is not a question of mental illness, but the depression of nothing being available when you want it, or carrying on ridiculous chit-chat with Soviet officials whom you know are

doing everything in their power to make your life more difficult, yet at receptions appear like star-spangled chameleons.

During the Leningrad visit of Mrs. Walter Mondale last year I was introduced to the KGB agent

in charge of Soviet security. "Well, well, so this is the Mr. Sveitls," he said with a smile.

The next day during a tour of the Hermitage Museum he signaled me in advance what corridor Mrs. Mondale would take and in general

**Easiest to Kill**

## Beirut: Civilians Now the Targets

BEIRUT (UPI) — The first bullet tore through 56-year-old Marie Rizk's back and out her lower abdomen. She screamed, fell, then crawled bleeding toward her fourth-floor apartment. The sniper took aim and fired again.

Mrs. Rizk was lucky. Eleven more bullets or fragments struck her. But she was alive, a survivor in a cowardly war whose main targets are civilians. They are the easiest to kill.

A mile south, as Joseph Assad, 12, stood beside his father in the doorway of his home, all was quiet. Then, a rocket. Shrapnel sprayed into the boy's leg. He crumpled in pain, then looked to his side, where his father lay dead.

Doctors at nearby Hotel Dieu hospital amputated Joseph's left leg at the knee. Beirut's latest fighting — coming 19 months after a civil war whose 40,000 dead were nearly all noncombatants — erupted early this month between the Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping troops who ended the war, and Christian rightist militias in the east of the capital.

Since the war ended in late 1976, there have been sporadic blow-ups — sometimes involving the Syrians, sometimes the militias, sometimes the Palestinians. There are guns everywhere, while the government and police remain crippled from the civil war.

**Random Firing**

No matter who is fighting, the tactics are the same.

Rocket, artillery and mortar fire booms randomly into residential areas from distant firing sanctuaries. When the heavy weapons fall silent, it is the snipers' turn.

They crouch inside buildings or behind sandbagged rooftop barriers. They shoot whatever they see. The "enemy" is usually in his own sniping nest, so it is neutrals who pay the price.

When there are no human targets, the victims are dogs and cats. On July 6, a second case-fire between the Syrians and Christians in as many days exploded into heavy weapons fire.

Mrs. Rizk, a widow and sometime seamstress living on a narrow street in East Beirut, rushed with her two grown daughters and 30 neighbors to her building's basement shelter — built in compliance with a 1960s government directive on preparing for a strike from Israel.

"There was not enough food or water. No toilets. One three-month-

old boy kept on crying and the smell was terrible," Mrs. Rizk said from her hospital bed. "But the worst thing was the fear. When the shells hit, or when the snipers started, I kept thinking they were aiming at us."

When the shelling had died down, she and the others needed food and water for another night in the shelter.

"I started upstairs. I knew the Syrians were in the building opposite. But they've been there for five months. They know us, and they know the people who live in our building are old people, or girls, or young children — not militiamen. "At each landing there's a window," she said, her voice shaking. "On the third floor I turned and then heard the noise and felt this fire and pain all at once. I was bleeding and I screamed and fell down. I started to crawl up and I was praying the shooting would stop. But the man kept firing."

An incendiary bullet ignited an ambulance inching from a Red Cross post just down the street. For 15 hours sniping continued. Finally a brief lull allowed a second ambulance to race in.

In the hospital Mrs. Rizk ran her hand over a bullet fragment still embedded in her stomach. "Why?" she asked no one in particular. "Just tell me why. I am poor. I have no husband, not much money. I am not young. Where can I go now?"

**Shot by Playmate**

"You know," she continued a little later, "in the ambulance with me was a young Syrian boy, maybe 25. He worked at the gas station and we knew him, a nice boy."

"He was almost as scared as I was. He was running to the shelter and the Syrian soldiers stopped him. They said he was going to give us weapons, but he said he was just scared and wanted to go to the shelter."

"Well, the soldier said if he was scared just to keep running. But when the boy ran, the soldiers shot him in the back of the ankle."

Mrs. Rizk said the ambulance swerved around narrow corners toward the hospital. The Syrian boy was quiet at first, then suddenly he spoke, very softly:

"I knew the soldier who shot me," he told Mrs. Rizk in a whisper.

"I knew him. He was from the same town. His name was Raad. When we were little we used to play together."

**Acclaimed Abroad**

But La Defense, though humbled, is far from being a disaster. And its proponents insist that they will be proved right, maybe later than sooner.

"Abroad, we are acclaimed," said Mr. Filippi, 57, who has weathered other urban battles as director of Orly Airport and as a leading official in the government's suburban development programs.

The next one. Resistance from environmentalists and traditionalists has been so strong that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing set limits on building heights in Paris some years ago. With few exceptions, the new business towers and huge low-income housing projects have been kept out of the city.

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The architects of the \$3-billion project have apparently spared no detail or expense to make it more esthetically appealing and convenient than the usual urban development. Buildings rise in all sorts of shapes — rectangles, cones, curving pyramids and split levels. Some of the structures are mostly concrete, others mostly glass and metal. Colors range from black to blue to green to brown.

**Art and Wind**

The sprawling pedestrian mall, often swept by gale-force winds, is dotted with pop art and abstract sculptures, fountains and patches of shrubs, flowers and trees. Chic boutiques and leather-upholstered restaurants exist alongside street stands and quick-order snack bars.

The apartment buildings, most of them set aside in clusters from the offices, have plenty of parks and other green spaces. Bridges hang over freeways and connect La Defense to older, more traditional communities.

But La Defense has suffered many setbacks. It will be impossible for the project to reach its goal of 100,000 residents and 100,000 workers by 1982. Only a bit more than half the 16-million-square-foot

was very helpful so I could be ahead of the mob to take photographs.

After seeing Mrs. Mondale leave the airport, I was driving back to the city when, sure enough, there was the familiar tail 100 yards behind.

Another time while visiting a Soviet acquaintance, neither an official nor a dissident, the KGB tried to listen to our conversation by setting up a parabolic microphone to pick up the vibrations from the windows of our room.

The Russians know exactly how much you eat, how much you drink and how much you smoke.

**Phone-Order Store**

Contrary to Moscow, the diplomatic food store for foreign currency coupons in Leningrad is a phone-order store. When you place an order in the morning, it is delivered to your apartment in the afternoon.

Copies of the order go to Soviet authorities who quickly learn the foreigners' eating and drinking habits. Soviet officials told me that one bottle of alcohol per week per person is considered normal, but anything above that they keep their eyes open for possible easy targets.

The diplomatic food store carries a reasonably good grade of meat when it is available, fruit in season and a variety of cheeses, all of which are appropriated from regular stores to spare the foreigners the procedure of standing in endless lines. It also has horrible-tasting Indian mango juice and Vietnamese pineapple juice from which three persons I know have come down with food poisoning.

Neighborhood food stores have almost nothing to display except endless shelves of canned tomato paste, canned borscht, half-rotten potatoes and neutral-tasting cabbage and beans. Lemons from California are sometimes available for \$3 per pound, as are grapefruit and oranges from Africa.

But if you carry a Communist Party card other items become instantly available, even though they are not displayed. Once a shipment of foreign beef went on sale and the consumer line quickly built up to 150 persons.

Again the black Volga sedans with tinted windows pulled up outside the store and the driver rushed to the head of the line, whipped out a party card and was instantly given the choicest cut of meat.

**Instant Response**

A U.S. exchange professor standing 50th in the line decided that he had waited long enough, went to the woman chopping up the quarter of beef, pulled out his Master Charge credit card, shoved it in her face like he had seen a party driver do, and got an instant response.

Although she could not decipher the Latin alphabet and the two circles on the card were a mystery to her, she immediately thought it was something important and told him he could have as much beef as he wanted. It was a minor coup. He went home feeling that he had beaten the system.

In the Soviet Union, when you cannot get something off the shelf, bribery is a way of life. The

of office space in the original project has been completed, and no building licenses have been issued for two years. The high occupancy rates for the existing buildings are explained in part by the fact that rents and apartment prices in La Defense are at least a third cheaper than those in the city.

The state agency that is developing La Defense has run up a debt of more than \$50 million and cannot hope to get out of the red until it receives rents from all the originally planned office buildings.

Two leading department stores, Printemps and Samaritaine, which were supposed to be the heart of the project's shopping center, have indefinitely postponed plans to move to La Defense because they contend that their customers are not yet in place.

"La Defense is not at all what we had been led to believe it would be," said Jean-Jacques Delort, manager of Printemps. "It is obvious that it has fallen behind in apartments, offices, hotels and road-building."

**Unprofitable**

Unlike the United States, the flight to the suburbs in France was spearheaded by working-class families pushed out of the cities by higher rents. Retail stores still find that their city operations — catering to the huge urban middle class — are far more profitable. Printemps, for example, has suffered losses of \$4 million a year at its store in Creteil, a southeastern Paris suburb, since it opened there in 1975. And La Defense's superb rail connections to the shopping heart of Paris — it takes only 10 minutes to get there — have further dissuaded department stores from moving out to the project.

But Mr. Filippi feels that history and logic are on his side. Unrolling a 17th-century royal hunting map, he pointed to a circled spot — the present site of La Defense — on a line from the center of Paris and beyond the Bois de Boulogne.

"See, even back then, the government was planning to build something here," said Mr. Filippi. "The



Emil and Charlotte Sveitls look at a multilingual book on the shelves of their home in Quakertown, Pa.

nation's second economy is through private contacts and bribery, not in money but in goods.

Almost every foreigner living there keeps a good supply of inexpensive vodka, bought for hard currency, to hand out for favors. To get the official government organization to do any maintenance work on your plaster-peeling, diplomatic-class apartment may take weeks or months, but a black market carpenter will do it for two bottles of vodka in 15 minutes.

And if she happens to be a woman, a couple of issues of Vogue or House Beautiful will do the trick. The current price of a 1978 Sears catalogue is 15 rubles (\$21.60) on

the black market. Even a two-year-old fashion magazine will bring up to \$10.

In some inner areas of Russia, store-bought meat has not been seen for years. Instead the population is encouraged to grow its own vegetables and raise its own animals. An engineer returning from a small town in inner Russia told me, "If it were not for the home-grown items, there would be another general famine like in 1922."

After returning to the United States people ask me how it was to live and work in the Soviet Union. I answer: "It was interesting. Not great, not nice, but just interesting."

## Cocaine Use in U.S. Gaining Popularity

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — The use of marijuana and other illicit substances, particularly cocaine, is so widespread among well-educated young professional people with high-pressure jobs that it is increasingly difficult to find any who have not at least tried them.

Dr. Peter Bourne, who resigned Thursday as President Carter's adviser on drug abuse after acknowledging that he had written a false drug prescription, said in an interview that he and other members of the White House staff had smoked marijuana and that he was aware of the use of cocaine by some of the president's aides.

"If there were no use of marijuana and cocaine in a group of young people with the kind of educational and social background White House people have, that would characterize them as rather unusual in the United States today," said Dr. Lester Grinspoon, a psychiatrist at Harvard Medical School. He is co-author, with James Bakalar, of "Cocaine: A Drug and Its Social Evolution."

Surveys show a marked increase in the use of both drugs, particularly among young adults who came of age in the 1960s, during the movement against other social issues. A Gallup Poll taken last year found that the number of people 25 to 29 years old who had tried marijuana nearly doubled from 1973 to 1977, to 51 percent from 26 percent.

And, according to the "National Survey on Drug Abuse — 1977," which was made for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the percentage of persons aged 26 to 34 who have experimented with marijuana or its derivative, hashish, increased from 19 percent in 1971 to 44 percent last year. The widest use was among those who had attended college.

Although cocaine is popularly associated with jet-setters and movie stars, its use is reportedly becoming widespread. The National Survey on Drug Abuse found that by last year one of every five young persons from 18 to 25 years old had tried it at least once, more than double the figure of five years earlier.

Historical tendency has been for Paris to grow westward.

Taking out a more recent map, Mr. Filippi traced the many railway and road networks that flowed through La Defense. Even before the project was built, he is proud of the fact that 90 percent of the people who work there arrive by bus or train instead of automobile. He even notes gleefully that it takes longer to drive to La Defense office buildings from adjoining apartment sites than it does to take a train — on the Paris region's new express subway — there from the center of Paris.

"Frank Lloyd Wright once said that modern society must decide between the automobile and the elevator," Mr. Filippi said. "La Defense is a model of urban design for great agglomerations like New York and Tokyo and, yes, even Paris. We need a great concentration of vertical architecture and we have to move people around by mass transportation. And if we are behind schedule, what does it matter? Original concepts are always made by optimists. If it took centuries to build Paris, we can wait a few more years or a decade to finish La Defense."

**Unfinished Quality**

Some residents and workers at La Defense say that they feel acutely the unfinished quality of the project.

Even at lunchtime on weekdays the pedestrian mall has the stillness of a Sunday afternoon in Paris. And on Sundays La Defense is as deserted as a city in an air-raid drill.

"Look around you," said Rene Salmon, a banker, finishing an afternoon coffee at a restaurant off the mall.

"They all look like me. The few workers you see are here to finish off the construction. And they'll be gone soon enough."

"I miss the crowds in Paris cafes and streets, the guessing about who does what. There's no mystery out here."

## La Defense: Suburb of Future or Bad Paris Dream?

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (UPI) — From his office on the 36th floor of a smoked-glass tower, Pierre-Louis Filippi has a grand view of Paris.

"That's the Arc de Triomphe and the Champs Elysees and, of course, the Seine winding its way toward here," said Mr. Filippi, waving a cigar, his face slightly flushed from his lunchtime wine. "There's Charles de Gaulle Airport. I can see the planes taking off and landing and I don't have to hear them."

But many Parisians, looking at the huge, modernistic urban development called La Defense, which Mr. Filippi directs from his office, are considerably less enthusiastic.

Ever since La Defense was conceived 20 years ago, its critics have attacked it as a misguided attempt to "Manhattanize" Paris, to convert their city into a jumble of skyscrapers and high-rise apartment buildings reminiscent of a U.S. metropolis.

Opponents have ridiculed the idea that middle-class or wealthy Parisians would voluntarily abandon the historical attractions of the Left Bank or the glamour of the 16th Arrondissement for the cold futurism of La Defense on the western outskirts of Paris. As building costs and debts have soared, and as La Defense has fallen far behind schedule, the critics have felt vindicated.

In a sense, the opposition view has triumphed. There is little prospect that the government will allow Paris to become a Manhattan on the Seine in this century or early in

the next one. Resistance from environmentalists and traditionalists has been so strong that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing set limits on building heights in Paris some years ago. With few exceptions, the new business towers and huge low-income housing projects have been kept out of the city.

But La Defense, though humbled, is far from being a disaster. And its proponents insist that they will be proved right, maybe later than sooner.

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**Art and Wind**



## Seeks 'What Is Politically Possible Today'

## Durable Basque Mediator Advocates a Compromise

By Jonathan Kandell

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 23 (NXT) — It used to be said that if Franco ever wanted to find a lasting solution to the problem of Basque separatism, he would have to travel to this northeastern coastal resort and knock on the door of Juan Maria Bandres.

The late dictator never made the visit, instead carrying on a policy of heavy-handed repression in the Basque country until his death. Since then, a marked liberalization has taken place in Spain.

The Basque region remains the political Achilles' heel of the center-right government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, and Mr. Bandres, a defense lawyer for Basque extremists and now a senator as well, still holds many of the keys for a compromise with Madrid.

The source of his power can seem elusive. In a region where political parties and factions proliferate, he remains an independent with no organization of his own. But in an atmosphere of rigid, polarized views, the 46-year-old Mr. Bandres is that rarity: a true intermediary.

For 15 years, he has defended every Basque terrorist facing the death penalty. Yet he condemns the gunmen of ETA — the Basque language acronym for "Basque Homeland and Liberty" — as being "completely out of step with the times."

## Distinguish the Grays

During recent disturbances in the Basque provinces, when the fatal shooting by the police of two young protesters sparked a general strike and blockades of roads, Mr. Bandres led demonstrations, delivered eulogies and still got on the phone to speak with edgy government officials in Madrid.

On the key question of autonomy, he favors virtual independence from Spain but says he is willing to settle for considerably less if the door stays open for further delegation of powers to the region in the distant future.

"When Franco was alive, the problem was black and white," Mr. Bandres said. "It was us against a fascist national government. Since Franco's death, the colors have faded, and now we have to learn to distinguish the grays. Our radicals are deforming reality when they insist nothing has changed."

"The fact that ETA members who were once sentenced to death or long prison terms have been amnestied and are now walking around the streets — that's real change. The fact that as a parliamentarian I have complete freedom

to say anything I want, also means things are very different today."

There are troublesome reminders of the recent past. Only the night before, an anonymous caller had promised Mr. Bandres that he would be a dead man within days. The senator says he usually shrugs off these threats, but he finds it unsettling when his wife or one of his children picks up the receiver first.

Political commitment came later for Mr. Bandres than for most Basque activists. His father, an office worker, was a left-of-center democrat who never liked Franco but did not actively join the Republican or Basque separatist cause. Mr. Bandres describes his mother as a more traditional Basque, although she never taught him the regional language.

Now that there has been a cultur-

al awakening in the region, Mr. Bandres is struggling to learn Basque, which has no apparent similarity to any other living language. He attends classes three times a week.

He recalls that defending political prisoners became his specialty. There have been thousands over the years — terrorists, propagandists, labor unionists and political organizers. He was arrested without charges several times, although he was never physically mistreated. In 1968 he was deported to southern Spain for three months. He keeps a framed copy of the deportation order in his office.

Mr. Bandres spends much of his time negotiating with the government on the future status of the Basque country. Parliamentary discussions are in progress in Madrid

on a new constitution to define the limits of autonomy for Spain's various regions.

He says that he would like complete independence from Madrid except for foreign affairs, the armed forces, a common currency and customs regulations. "We want our own police force as soon as possible," he said, "and eventually, legislative, executive and judicial autonomy."

But he favors concessions that would tie the Basque country more closely to the rest of Spain than other separatists want. He says that the region should submit to broad economic planning in Madrid, and that it should be willing to turn over some of its tax revenues for use in less developed parts of Spain.

"We want a new constitution

that gives us what is politically possible today, and leaves the door open for a further transfer of powers later on," he summed up. "I think we are building the foundations for an autonomy that we probably will see in our lifetimes."

The implicit message is that the Basque problem can be defused by immediate concessions from Madrid and the postponement of other, pricklier demands. It appeals to some government officials who hope that the passage of time under a democratic regime might dilute Basque calls for complete independence.

## Basques Claim Responsibility

MADRID, July 23 (AP) — Basque separatist guerrillas apparently claimed responsibility yesterday for the assassination of an army general and his aide, saying that the army "is the axis of fascist repression" in the Basque provinces.

Anonymous calls to news media on Friday had claimed responsibility for the slayings for two other leftist extremist organizations. The claim purporting to come from ETA was in a note sent to newspapers in the Basque region.

Police, who first blamed the killings Friday on a Maoist urban guerrilla band, said that they believed the message was genuine because it "had all the characteristics used by the organization."

Brig. Gen. Juan Sanchez Ramos, 64, an aide, Lt. Col. Juan Perez Rodriguez, 59, were riddled with pistol shots by a man and a woman as they sat in a car in front of the general's home in Madrid early Friday.

The men had converged on Lentofoerden



Some of the nearly 100 men at a neo-Nazi rally near Hamburg. Man at left holds a microphone.

## Neo-Nazis, Police Fight at Hitler Memorial Service

LENTFOERDEN, West Germany, July 23 (UPI) — A planned memorial service for Hitler erupted into a beer-hall battle between about 100 members of a neo-Nazi group and police last night, leaving at least half a dozen persons injured, police said today.

A police spokesman said that in the course of the violence, the mostly youthful neo-Nazis attacked policemen with beer steins, bottles and truncheons.

Twenty members of the ultraright Action Front of National Socialists were taken into temporary custody, the spokesman said. Three policemen and three neo-Nazis suffered injuries in the fighting in the Tannenbof beer-hall in Lentofoerden, a small town near Hamburg.

The neo-Nazis, about 50 of whom were wearing black helmets and black boots similar to the ones used by Hitler's stormtroopers, attacked police as they rushed to the beer hall to break up the illegal rally.

The men had converged on Lentofoerden

from all parts of West Germany to stage an "Adolf Hitler Memorial Service."

"Justice for Hitler" was the slogan under which the gathering was to take place.

Inside the beer hall, police seized Nazi flags, Nazi literature, a Hitler portrait, truncheons and one knife. They also took into temporary custody Michael Kuehn, the self-styled "goat" (district chief) of the group's Hamburg branch.

Police said the public prosecutor was investigating Mr. Kuehn on suspicion of distributing Nazi propaganda material.

Participants in the rally met at a restaurant on the highway south of Hamburg before continuing in a motorcade to Lentofoerden.

They were followed by several police radio cars whose crews radioed for reinforcements once the neo-Nazis had gathered in the beer hall.

The neo-Nazis barricaded the beer hall's doors and windows in apparent anticipation of police action.

## After 4-Year Exile in Brazil

## Former President Returns to Portugal

LISBON, July 23 (AP) — Americo Thomaz, a hard-line president for 16 years under Portugal's former rightist dictatorship, came home today after four years of exile in Brazil.

The impending return of the 83-year-old former admiral had touched off weeks of leftist protests. But his arrival at Lisbon airport aboard a Brazilian airliner from Rio de Janeiro was quiet. No demonstrators were in evidence, and Mr. Thomaz and his wife were whisked away in a police car, avoiding reporters.

Mr. Thomaz, whose homecoming was authorized two months ago by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, was expected to try to slip into obscurity, perhaps living at a family house in a Lisbon suburb.

"He will be completely neutral," said an unidentified man among relatives gathered at the house.

## Arrested in 1974

A friend and deputy to longtime dictator Antonio Salazar, Mr. Thomaz was arrested in April, 1974, by leftist junior military officers after they toppled the rightist regime. He was flown to the Portuguese Atlantic island of Madeira before being banished.

Mr. Thomaz resided in a Rio de Janeiro hotel, reportedly living on less than \$2,500 a month supplied by sympathetic Portuguese emigrants.

Mr. Eanes said that the former president was allowed to return to Portugal on humanitarian grounds and that there were no criminal or other legal proceedings pending

against him as a result of his presidency from 1958 to 1974.

Communists and left-wing members of Premier Mario Soares' Socialist Party denounced the decision. The pro-Soviet Portuguese Communist Party said that the news was a shock to "people who suffered for 48 years the violence and crimes of a fascist dictatorship."

Mr. Soares said he agreed with the decision.

Mr. Salazar, who was premier,

made Mr. Thomaz president in 1958 after the dictator ousted President Francisco Lopes, who reportedly entertained thoughts of trying to dismiss Mr. Salazar.

## Blocked Liberalization

As president, Mr. Thomaz first gained a reputation as a puppet of the dictator. But after a stroke removed Mr. Salazar from power in 1968, Mr. Thomaz emerged as an outspoken ultra-rightist who blocked modest attempts at liberalization by Premier Marcello Caetano.

Mr. Caetano, also arrested after the 1974 revolution, remains in exile in Brazil.

Mr. Thomaz' return may heighten political tensions here, where a new government crisis is looming only seven months after Mr. Soares' previous all-Socialist Cabinet fell because of the country's prolonged economic decline.

Minority conservative members of the present governing alliance have said they may withdraw their support if Mr. Soares does not fire Agriculture Minister Luis Saia. The conservatives contend that Mr. Saia is delaying the return to private owners of farms seized by leftist after the revolution and is siding with Communist collectives.

Mr. Soares has played down the importance of the dispute, but crucial party meetings are scheduled early this week. If the conservatives vote against the Socialists when parliament reopens in October, Mr. Soares will once again lack a legislative majority.

## Belfast Girl, 7, Hit in Cross Fire

BELFAST, July 23 (AP) — A seven-year-old girl was shot twice in the back yesterday when she was caught in cross fire between police and IRA gunmen near her father's store.

Doctors said the child, Jacqueline Hale, was in stable condition. The gunbattle broke out at lunchtime when officers went to investigate a bomb threat in the Ardoyne area. They said it was a hoax to lure them into an ambush and when they arrived three guerrillas opened fire from the window of a house.

A constable was hit in the leg but the wound was slight. The gunmen escaped and it has not been determined whether Jacqueline was wounded by the guerrillas or the police.

## Coups Ends Banzer Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

radio station Friday morning at the start of the coup.

The Bolivian aviation college and most of the air force is concentrated in Santa Cruz, a Pereda stronghold.

Gen. Banzer sent his agriculture minister, Alberto Natusch, and education minister, Jaime Nino de Guzman, to Santa Cruz in his private jet to talk over the situation with Gen. Pereda. They stayed about 90 minutes, then flew back to the capital.

It apparently was at this meeting that the air force warned it had planes prepared to strike the capital unless Gen. Banzer resigned and it was this threat which forced his decision.

## Right Hand Man

Gen. Banzer believed until that time that he could come to an agreement with Gen. Pereda, who for the last four years has been his right hand man and confidant.

Gen. Alfonso Villalpando, the army commander who for a few moments was a member of the military junta that ruled Bolivia after Gen. Banzer's resignation and before Gen. Pereda took the oath of office, said the armed forces were united in the fight against Communism.

Gen. Villalpando said so far no measures have been taken against leftists and added he did not believe they would be persecuted.

However, former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, the leftist candidate and closest opponent to Gen. Pereda in the voting which was annulled, has not been seen in public since the start of the coup and his whereabouts were not known.

## Alps Toll: 171 in 1977

GENEVA, July 23 (UPI) — A record 171 persons were killed in accidents in the Swiss Alps in 1977, the Alpine Club said.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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NORMANDE 116 CHAMPS-ELYSEES  
NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE  
"Allez Lido"  
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210  
22 H 30 CHAMP REVUE  
01 H 45 2<sup>e</sup> SPECTACLE  
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## Sen. Talmadge To Pay \$35,000 Back to Senate

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., plans to quickly reimburse the Senate for about \$35,000 in improperly claimed expenses, his spokesman said today.

"The senator is anxious to make reimbursement for any discrepancies as soon as possible," said spokesman Gordon Roberts.

Sources said that an audit of an office bank account indicated Sen. Talmadge collected about \$35,000 in overpayments for official expenses from 1971 to 1977.

Senators obtain money for expenses by submitting vouchers with the office of the secretary of the Senate. Senate rules do not require detailed itemization of expenditures or supporting documents.

The Washington Star reported that about \$24,000 was for expenses that did not occur, with the remaining \$11,000 for money that Sen. Talmadge spent but not on items considered by the Senate as legitimate expenses. Some of the \$11,000, for example, went for entertainment that is not considered a legitimate expense, sources said.

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## Obituaries

## Henry Longhurst, 69, U.K. Golf Writer

LONDON, July 23 (IHT) — Henry Longhurst, 69, the longtime golf columnist for the Sunday Times, died Friday night.

Mr. Longhurst, who was captain of the Cambridge golf team in 1930 and who began writing about the game in 1932, was a master storyteller whose lively style set a new norm for golf writers. He was associated with the Sunday Times for more than 40 years, giving up his weekly column in 1974. He also did BBC television commentary of open golf tournaments.

Mr. Longhurst carried his golfing skills into his early life in journalism, winning the German amateur title in 1937. In 1943 and 1944 he served as Conservative MP for Acton, Middlesex. He won the Journalist of the Year Special Award in 1969 and in 1972 was made a CBE. Last year he received a rare life membership in the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrews.

His writings included a number of books, among them, "It Was Good While It Lasted," "I Wouldn't Have Missed It," "You Never Know Till You Get There," "Only on Sundays," and "My Life and Soft Times."

## Mary Pillsbury Lord

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP) — Mary Stinson Pillsbury Lord, 73, a former U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, died Friday of cancer.

## Bank Robber: The Case Of the Overeager Author

(Continued from Page 1)

words. "Put the money in here... small bills... no change."

Information in Mr. Drummond's notes indicated that he wrote two crime novels under the name George Redder. Only one was published.

Here are the author's notes, as excerpted by police:

## BANK ROBBER

Chapter One. Page One.

I'm a bank robber. Beginning tomorrow. That's the chancy but what isn't?

I'll work alone. Nothing original in that? ONE MAN, ONE TOWN, THREE BANKS, ONE DAY! Neat and tidy, and it shouldn't take that much additional time.

George Redder wrote two crime novels: The Flight Instructor Murders and The Murder at Madison Square (this one not yet published). A publisher told me crime fiction sales are slumping. He blames TV for saturating the genre. Claims real crime is in. Says Son-of-Sam sells.

Son-of-Sam style too easy, too safe but three banks is a challenge. If I'm going to write a true story it should contain some of the improbabilities and suspense of a good mystery yarn.

(Mr. Drummond describes a discussion with a friend whose opinion he valued. The friend told him that the idea lacked credibility and that no protagonist would undertake it unless he was crazy or suicidal or both. His friend, however, does not realize that Mr. Drummond is not talking about fiction. Mr. Drummond says he is no more crazy than the next man.)

Suicidal, possibly. The risk would be in the attempt on three banks not just one.

How close — how identical is the objective reality of crime to the writer's imagination of it? Murderers often sing but they don't write, and fiction writers don't kill. What right then have we to copy crime if we don't know it first hand?

The question is if an actual crime would be more real. This would be the time to test this hypothesis.

So my third and last book will be nonfiction. A how-to book for those who only stand and dream: a step-by-step instruction to oblivion.

(Mr. Drummond then discussed the locale for the crime.)

The city should enjoy a brisk economy and be large enough to contribute to New York's store of out-of-town newspapers. Cleveland maybe, or Columbus.

Columbus. Population — according to an old Rand McNally



Jack Drummond

— is 485,000 — say 650,000 by now. A town I haven't seen, named for the man who began it for us, and may finish it for me. Wish I could afford to wait until Columbus Day, but that's too cute and I need the green now — another reason to begin research.

The plans have been completed. A plane reserved from my flying club, purchased a wig and have stolen a gun. Plans include to steal a car in Columbus and leave outside, the bus station when done [sic].

Bank Robber's structure will be chaptered in three parts per chapter. First I will list my intentions followed by newspaper coverage of the event. This will spare me a good deal of effort and verbiage as the reporters write the bulk of the book for me. The last part of each chapter will be a postscript detailing factual discrepancies and exaggerations in the press.

The length of the book all depends on the outcome of the actions taken. What luck he has.

If he dies tomorrow not even the first chapter will be completed which stimulates many reflections for the author.

Now for the hard part. I must close my eyes and sleep. Tomorrow will be an iffy day and the adrenalin runs. Will I be alive to sleep tomorrow night? Or shall I sleep The Big Sleep?

The odds on living are seventy-third [sic]. The odds are this way because the author has chosen the time, place and a method without roadblocks.

My biggest problem as I anticipate it will be crowd control in the banks with no back up.

I have decided not to be taken alive and will shoot if breached. I hope I won't have to... If it comes unglued I will make others lie down in deep pastures with me?

The adrenalin runs.

George Redder.

## Republic National Bank of New York

## Consolidated Statement of Condition

JUNE 30, 1978

## ASSETS

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Cash and demand accounts   | \$ 174,297,765         |
| Interest bearing deposits with banks                                       | 320,685,269            |
| Precious metals  | 58,948,742             |
| Investment securities  | 522,222,094            |
| Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell     | 274,875,000            |
| Loans, net of unearned income  | 1,427,055,746          |
| Allowance for possible loan losses   | (26,704,925)           |
| Loans (net)  | 1,400,350,821          |
| Customers' liability under acceptances                                     | 105,192,693            |
| Bank premises and equipment  | 17,576,335             |
| Accrued interest receivable  | 46,080,677             |
| Other assets   | 114,457,361            |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>   | <b>\$3,034,686,757</b> |
| Deposits   | \$2,207,012,379        |
| Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase | 254,933,972            |
| Other liabilities for borrowed money                                       | 2,490,171              |
| Acceptances outstanding  | 105,631,546            |
| Accrued interest payable   | 111,533,045            |
| Other liabilities  | 82,411,504             |

## STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

|   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Common stock  | 100,000,000            |
| Surplus   | 79,346,591             |
| Surplus representing convertible notes obligation assumed by parent corporation | 11,290,000             |
| Undivided profits   | 80,037,549             |
| Total stockholder's equity  | 270,674,140            |
|   | <b>\$3,034,686,757</b> |

Letters of credit outstanding \$ 125,581,144

The total investment in precious metals and the precious metal content of silver coins were substantially hedged by forward sales. The unhedged portion of this investment was \$2.7 million at June 30, 1978.

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## REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

For the Six Months Ended June 30,

|                                       | 1978         | 1977        |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Net income                            | \$12,143,745 | \$9,196,120 |
| Net income applicable to common stock | 10,018,745   | 9,196,120   |
| Earnings per share of common stock:   |              |             |
| Net income:                           |              |             |
| Primary                               | \$3.20       | \$2.94      |
| Fully diluted                         | 2.96         | 2.70        |
| Dividends declared                    | .76          | .50         |

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JPL/10/150







New Issue

All of the Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

31st July, 1978

## Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale

US\$ 20,000,000  
Floating Rate Notes 1978-1983

Banque Nationale  
de ParisUnion Bank of Switzerland (Securities)  
LimitedCrédit Commercial  
de France

Banco do Brasil S.A.

S.G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd.

Nomura Europe N.V.

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.

A.E. Ames & Co.  
Limited

Amex Bank Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Bank of America International Limited

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Baugener (Overseas) Limited

Bank Mess &amp; Hope N.V.

Bankers Trust International Limited

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Française de Crédit International Ltd.

Banque Louis-Dreyfus

Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Rothschild

Banque de la Société Financière Européenne

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque Vernet et Commerciale

Banque Worms

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Crédit Agricole (C.N.C.A.)

Centrale Rabobank

Citicorp International Group

Chase Manhattan Limited

Credittanstalt-Bankverein

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Lyonnais

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Limited

Daiva Europe N.V.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

DG Bank

Dresdner Bank

European Banking Company Limited

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

First Bavarian Capital Corporation

First Boston (Europe) Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen

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Hill Samuel &amp; Co. Limited

E.F. Hutton &amp; Co. N.V.

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

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Lazard Frères &amp; Cie

Lloyds Bank International Limited

Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International Limited

Lombard, Odier International S.A.

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Merrill Lynch International &amp; Co.

Samuel Montagu &amp; Co. Limited

Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co. Limited

The Nikko, (Luxembourg) S.A.

Nippon European Bank S.A.

Pan Asian Finance Limited

Pierson, Halding &amp; Pierson N.V.

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Pan Asian Finance Limited

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst &amp; Co. Bank

J. Henry Schroder Wagg &amp; Co. Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co. Incorporated

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Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.

Société Générale

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque

Société Générale de Banque

Société Séquanaise de Banque

Strauss, Turboul &amp; Co.

Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Sanitomo Finance International

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

Wood Gundy Limited

Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.

## Over-Counter Market

| Symbol    | 100s | High | Low | Last    | Change |
|-----------|------|------|-----|---------|--------|
| Amex 100  | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 200  | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 300  | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 400  | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 500  | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 600  | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 700  | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 800  | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 900  | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 1000 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |

| Symbol    | 100s | High | Low | Last    | Change |
|-----------|------|------|-----|---------|--------|
| Amex 1100 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 1200 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 1300 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 1400 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 1500 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 1600 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 1700 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 1800 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 1900 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 2000 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |

| Symbol    | 100s | High | Low | Last    | Change |
|-----------|------|------|-----|---------|--------|
| Amex 2100 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 2200 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 2300 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 2400 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 2500 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 2600 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 2700 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 2800 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 2900 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |
| Amex 3000 | 128  | 129  | 128 | 128 1/2 | + 1/2  |



# Standard Chartered BANK LIMITED



## Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

### GROUP RESULTS

The trading profits of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st March 1978 were £107.2 million and the Bank's share of associated companies' profits amounted to £18.9 million, giving total profits before taxation and extraordinary items of £126.1 million. This compares with £109.9 million in the previous year. Earnings per share amounted to 78.9p. against 69.9p. last year. At the end of

March total Group assets stood at £8,494 million, compared with £7,653 million a year earlier.

When judging the results for the year it should be borne in mind not only that the economic climate in which the profits were earned was in general unfavourable, but also that, compared with last year, overseas earnings in sterling terms were reduced by the appreciation of the pound.

### GROUP STRATEGY

The prime objective of our Corporate Strategy is to strengthen our position as a leading international bank and we are doing so by expansion in present and potential growth areas, extension of existing networks and the acquisition and establishment of new subsidiaries. We are concentrating on those activities in which we have proved our ability to succeed, namely commercial banking. In the course of the year the Bank and its subsidiaries opened or acquired a further 61 offices in various parts of the world, and we have increased our capacity to provide ancillary financial services.

More recently, shareholders will have seen the announcement of the agreement in principle for the acquisition by Standard Chartered of the business and assets of Union Bank in California, the main subsidiary of which is Union Bank. This is the most important development since the Standard Bank and The Chartered Bank joined forces just over eight years ago. The merger of our existing subsidiary in California with Union Bank will give Standard Chartered a substantial dollar based business in a major growth area. It will also improve the strength and balance of our worldwide banking operations.

### STAFF

It may come as a surprise to some to learn of the size of the Standard Chartered family. At the end of 1977 employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries numbered 41,828.

The Group has in its constituent parts employees of all races and creeds, and wherever we operate throughout the world our policy is to create conditions for advancement on merit.

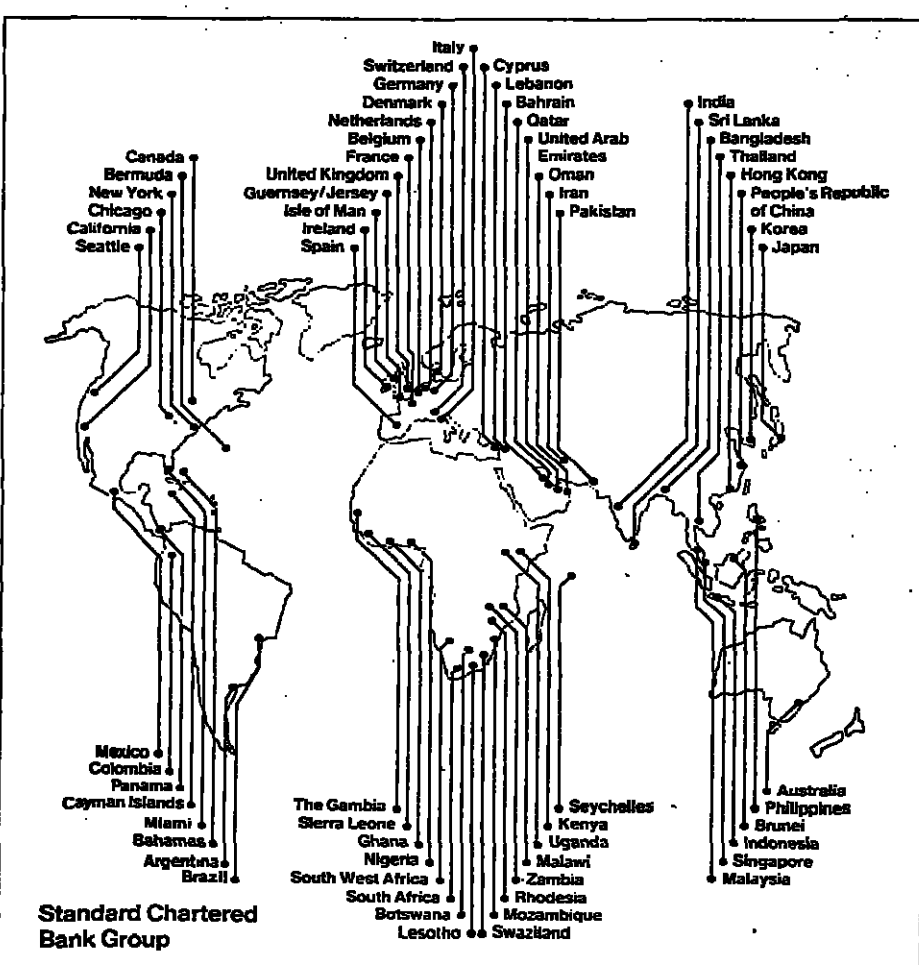
### THOUGHTS ON STABILITY

I should like now to turn to a matter of direct concern to Standard Chartered, namely the free, or relatively free, pricing of currencies. Having had experience from a government standpoint with both fixed parties and floating rates, I have no doubt that the floating system is to be preferred. The world has in general been spared the very large speculative flows and harmful periods of suspense experienced under the fixed parity system while an official seal was being put on rate changes already foreshadowed on the markets.

Yet in terms of steadiness the floating system leaves much to be desired. Shifts in the view taken of currencies have generated understandable and legitimate attempts among dealers and businesses to anticipate market reactions, and their predictions have often been self-fulfilling.

In Europe, governments now have an opportunity to move towards agreement on a policy of constructive stabilization. The recent proposal of the West German Chancellor that there should be a partial pooling of official reserves within the European Economic Community with a view to more powerful and concerted intervention in currency markets points the way forward.

Some may view action of this kind as presaging moves to full Economic and Monetary Union. This is to place vision above practicality. The type of co-operation which I have touched upon, realistic in its aims and within the reach of governments, could contribute much to the confidence of the international trading and financial community.



Total Assets exceed £8,400m  
Total Deposits exceed £7,900m  
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## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)  
percent. The paper ended the week at 98 1/2-99. The previous issue for Boots, carrying a coupon of 6 1/2 percent, was quoted at 97 1/4-97 1/2.

Meanwhile, a number of bankers report very heavy buying by Japanese banks of foreign issues floated in the New York market. The explanation being offered is that the Japanese apparently believe they can buy dollars at very cheap rates via the yen, anticipating a recovery for the dollar once the impact of the government's promised economic stimulation is felt. This, in turn, has given rise to reports that Japan will authorize foreign borrowers to float dollar-denominated issues in Japan. The European Investment Bank will reportedly be the first issuer, in September.

The Germans are also going through an agonizing reappraisal of what the government's expansion program and commitments to a new European monetary system will mean for domestic inflation and the value of the mark. Bond prices continued to fall last week as investors pulled out in anticipation of heavy public financing pushing interest rates higher. Some bankers believe these fears have been grossly exaggerated, but the Bundesbank was obliged to step up its support operations buying an estimated 1 billion DM of domestic issues last week compared to some 800 million DM a week earlier.

A relatively heavy new-issue calendar—\$15 billion DM (HT July 19)—has not helped the market for DM denominated Eurobonds and prices in the secondary market were off sharply. Due to the Bundesbank's opposition to seeing the rate structure move up, the World Bank (not included in the official queue) came to market with terms widely regarded as unrealistic—a view reinforced by the issue price of 98 on its 200 million DM of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 6 percent. This pushed the yield to 6 1/2 percent and adding in the selling group reallocation of 3 percent the yield totaled 6 3/4 percent. By contrast, yields in the domestic market for 10-year paper are currently 6.8 percent. A comparison of World Bank issues of 200 million DM of six-year notes carry a coupon of 5 1/2 percent and an issue price of 99 1/2.

The market did not accept these terms and trading on a when-issued basis were quoted off 1/4 for the 10-year paper and off 1/4 for the shorts. To deal with this, lead manager Deutsche Bank has informed banks that all the bonds will be issued with control numbers—a device not used in the Euromarket since 1959—enabling Deutsche Bank to identify which underwriters are dumping bonds in the secondary market. Implicit in this is a threat that the dumpers will be eliminated from future DM issues for the World Bank. In addition, Deutsche Bank has informed underwriters that if in its support operations it is obliged to buy back

bonds at less than the offering price it will ask the bank who sold those bonds to return the selling concession. This numbered system will operate for at least three months following the Aug. 3 payment date for the issue.

As a result, the when-issued price improved to a respectable 94 1/2 below issue price. At the same time, the Austrian Kontrollbank adjusted the terms on its 75 million DM private placement to conform to the World Bank issue by cutting the maturity one year to six years. Issue price was 99 1/2.

The 100 million-DM, 12-year, 6-percent bonds for Norges Kommunalbank will be priced tomorrow. Managers refused to reveal what the pricing is likely to be saying only that "the book is very good."

Chase Manhattan will be the next issuer raising 100 million DM. In the convertible sector, Korueta Stadium, which runs an amusement center in Tokyo, is planning to diversify into retail operations, is floating 40 million DM of 8 1/2 year bonds. The coupon is expected to be 3 1/2 percent and the conversion premium will be about 10 percent.

| Eurobond Yields*                  |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Week Ended July 21 (U.S. Dollars) |        |
| International institutions        | 8.52%  |
| Industrials, long term            | 8.75%  |
| Industrials, medium term          | 8.92%  |
| Canadian dollars, medium term     | 9.21%  |
| French franc, long term           | 10.32% |
| Unit of acc-long term             | 7.72%  |

| Market Turnover                                |         |
|--|---------|
| Week Ended July 20, (Millions of U.S. Dollars) |         |
| Total  | 542.6   |
| Dollar Eurobonds                               | 343.6   |
| Cedel  | 199.00  |
| Eurodol  | 1,073.3 |

| Westdeutsche Landesbank with the spread set at 1/4 points over Libor for 12 years. Brazil was the first borrower to succeed in pushing maturities out to 12 years and is still a favorite with banks given its willingness to pay what now look like hefty spreads. However, some bankers are beginning to question whether Brazil would not do better to consolidate its borrowing needs into one jumbo loan rather than appear almost continually on the market, sometimes even competing against itself. |  |
|---|--|
|---|--|

"Brazil may be nearing the glit stage," says one banker who reports that the success ratio in lining up banks to join Brazilian lending syndicates is beginning to drop substantially from the recent past when banks were falling over themselves to be part of such operations.

The Argentine airline, Aerolineas, is expected to tap the market for some \$200 million. Terms reportedly are for 10 years with the spread starting at 1/4 and rising to 1 point over Libor in the third year.

Uruguay's central bank is in the market for \$100 million for 10 years offering 1/4 points over Libor.

Among the rare U.S. names to come to this market, Chrysler Overseas Capital Corp., guaranteed by the parent U.S. auto firm, borrowed \$100 million for five years. Interest was set at 1 point over either three- or six-month Libor, at the borrower's option.

## Some Hotels Agree to Cut Phone Call Surcharges

PARIS, July 23 (HT) — Telephone calls made from many of Europe's best hotels are being cut by as much as 50 percent, according to a survey by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Hilton International Hotels. The survey, which was conducted by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Hilton International Hotels, found that the average surcharge on a long-distance call from a hotel is 50 percent. The survey also found that the average surcharge on a long-distance call from a hotel is 50 percent.

European hotels have long been known for their high phone charges. A survey by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Hilton International Hotels found that the average surcharge on a long-distance call from a hotel is 50 percent. The survey also found that the average surcharge on a long-distance call from a hotel is 50 percent.

But the worst gripe to reach Mr. Carr's office came in 1974, he said, when a Rome hotel tacked a \$100 surcharge on calls made by a top AT&T executive. The hotel was initiated two years later in Ireland.

In return for AT&T's \$350,000 advertising and public relations campaign announcing Teleplan at their hotels, Irish hoteliers agreed to limit their surcharges to 25 percent, or a maximum of \$10 on the cost of an Ireland-U.S. call. Similar

agreements followed between AT&T and hoteliers in Portugal and Israel.

AT&T's agreements with Trust Houses Forte and with Hilton International Hotels cover every hotel in the company's chain. The British hotels promised a maximum \$6.70 surcharge for a typical 10-minute transatlantic call. Hilton International Hotels agreed to a 100-percent surcharge on the cost of the call, but with a maximum \$4 surcharge on any call dialed directly from the guest's room. AT&T, again, finances worldwide publicity, and pays for phone-side hotel-room information on the Hilton or Trust House Forte's new billing rates.

Further agreements with major hotel chains, Mr. Carr hopes, will force competing hotels and hotel chains to reduce their extra charges on overseas calls. An AT&T study on European-U.S. telephoning showed that for 5 million American travelers who might fear inflated hotel phone bills, an estimated \$16 million worth of calls home is lost, he said.

Bill Doubled

A Detroit newspaperwoman found that a Rotterdam hotel bill from a Rotterdam hotel was nearly double the actual cost of her call. Mr. Carr recalled. A traveler to Paris claimed that his bill was fattened 800 percent by a Left Bank hotel.

Consolidated Trading  
OF NYSE Listings  
Week Ended July 21, 1978

| Symbol           | Price   | Change |
|------------------|---------|--------|
| IBM              | 240 1/4 | + 1/4  |
| AT&T             | 150 1/4 | + 1/4  |
| GE               | 110 1/4 | + 1/4  |
| Westinghouse     | 100 1/4 | + 1/4  |
| General Electric | 110 1/4 | + 1/4  |
| IBM              | 240 1/4 | + 1/4  |
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| General Electric | 110 1/4 | + 1/4  |

## Friday and Saturday Line Scores

| FRIDAY                                    |  | Second Game        |  | Baltimore |  | 003 000 100-4 14 0 |  | Pittsburgh    |  |
|---|--|--------------------|--|-----------|--|--------------------|--|---------------|--|
| AMERICAN LEAGUE                           |  | Houston            |  | Milwaukee |  | 000 001-26 13 0    |  | San Francisco |  |
| First Game                                |  | Philadelphia       |  |           |  |                    |  | Cincinnati    |  |
| Oakland                                   |  | 073 000 000-7 10 1 |  |           |  |                    |  | Los Angeles   |  |
| Toronto                                   |  | 000 020 000-2 4 2  |  |           |  |                    |  | Tulsa         |  |
| Banks and Reventon; B. Moore, Coleman (4) |  |                    |  |           |  |                    |  | Yakima        |  |
| Wheeler and W. Ruppel, 4-1 L—Horne, 4-2   |  |                    |  |           |  |                    |  | Tacoma        |  |
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## Margin Almost 4 Minutes

## Hinault Wins Tour de France

By Samuel Abt

PARIS, July 23 (IHT) — Coast the last few yards across the finish line, Bernard Hinault of France won the Tour de France by a margin of more than 4 minutes out of more than 108 riders.

He was the only rider to finish the race in under 10 hours. The other riders went over the 10-hour mark by as much as 44 minutes. Hinault's victory was a triumph over the odds, as he had been considered a long shot.

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Such spontaneous demonstrations are rare in Paris, where spectators stood behind barriers, waiting hours under a hot sun for the race to arrive and pass the final four miles between the Tuileries Gardens and the Arc de Triomphe.

Six times the racers went up and down the broad Champs-Élysées as many in the crowd bought periscopes to watch the action over the heads in front of them.

Finally, Gerry Knetemann of the Netherlands surged first across the finish line, followed closely by three other racers, to win today's stage.

A minute and a half later, the pack arrived. 74 riders clocked in the same time, since time no longer mattered. Despite the best efforts of battalions of policemen, some spectators broke through the barriers and engulfed the racers.

Led to the podium, Hinault kissed his mother, shook hands with his father, kissed his wife, was kissed himself by numerous cycling officials and finally pulled on the overall leader's yellow jersey on top of the one he has worn since Friday.

Then Maurice Couve de Murville, a former French prime minister and now a member of the National Assembly, presented Hinault with a Sevres vase. The rider held it high over his head, an engaging but not quite a broad smile on his face.

Alot, Reserved  
Hinault rarely smiles broadly. The words most often used to describe him are proud, stubborn, willful and solitary. Racers also say of him that he has character.

Raymond Poulidor, 14 times an entry in the Tour de France but never a winner, tells this anecdote about Hinault: "One understood immediately that he had character and that neither Merckx nor Poulidor impressed him. He was afraid of nothing. One day, in the Midi Libre race, I believe, we had to start the stage by going up a mountain. The evening before Hinault had been hopelessly outdistanced and was effectively out of the race.

"But the next morning, he started out at full speed and stayed at the head of the race for 15 miles, going all out. Behind him we had our hands full to keep up. And then, having done it and showed us, he quit the race. I realized then that we were going to have further dealings with him, that he was not an ordinary racer."

Barry Hoban, another veteran of the race, said of Hinault: "He's got character, that's for sure. He's a superstar and that's good for the sport."

Hinault offered a description of himself in a weekend interview in a French newspaper that asked him how he compared himself to such cycling stars as Eddy Merckx. "I am Hinault," he said, "a stubborn and aggressive Breton, who is not afraid of anybody but who doesn't resemble anybody else. I race with my means, in my style and with my ambition. Like all my adversaries, I have a head and two legs. I have no complexes. Success, that's the sole solution."

4 Years as Pro  
He has known much success in his career, which started in 1971 when he became an amateur racer. He turned professional in 1975 with the Gitanes team and began

to make an independent group responsible for the games, instead of the city itself, was not in accordance with IOC rules.

Meeting Scheduled  
A meeting of the IOC executive board has been called in Lausanne July 29-31. If Los Angeles has a change of heart, or comes up with a compromise, the Lausanne meeting would be the last chance to reach an agreement.

Otherwise, the IOC executive board will invite new bids. Los Angeles was the only applicant at the end of last year.

Montreal, Mexico City and Munich have all been reported ready to take over the Games. But many IOC members would prefer a U.S. city. They fear the Olympic movement in the United States would suffer a severe blow if Los Angeles backed out and the Games went to another country.

Meanwhile, Los Angeles' hopes for the Olympics flickered but did not die Friday as the city council voted to continue discussions this week.

Final Effort  
Council president John Ferraro said a special ad hoc committee meeting would be held next week in a desperate effort to bring the Games to the city.

"While there are still numerous unresolved areas of dispute between the city's position and that of the IOC," said Councilman Bob Ronka, "there is now, for the first time, an indication the IOC may be willing to award the 1984 Olympics on the terms Los Angeles specifies."

Bradley, meeting in Washington with President Carter last week, said if the city is awarded the games, it would need financial assistance from the federal government.

Carter and Bradley discussed the 1980 Moscow Olympics, agreeing that politics have begun to play too large a role in the amateur athletic competition. Carter said he did not want the U.S.-Soviet dispute over treatment of Russian dissidents to involve the 1980 Games.

winning French regional races, reaching an important peak in 1976 when he finished sixth in the world championships and became known as a man to watch.

Last year, he won some bigger European races, including two classics in Belgium, but was held out of the Tour de France because he was considered not yet ready, at age 22, for his debut. This year, he said he had three goals, to win the Tour de France, the French national championships and then the Tour de France. He has won all three.

Before the start of the Tour last month, he was considered to be among the favorites, especially since no other Frenchman seemed capable of winning. France has had no winners in sports lately — out in the first round of the World Cup finals, beaten quickly in the Davis Cup, unlikely to win anything at the world swimming and track and field championships later this summer — and there is a very real need here for a winner.

Hinault, who can be personable and charming, is not only a winner now but also a winner with a winner's outlook, which means that he should be a winner for a long time to come.

Here, in comments during the tour, as his handsome face took on a new look of responsibility, is Hinault.

● On success: "I find it natural. It's the consequence of work. Also, for the moment, I have luck with me. It's not often that I blow a tire and I don't often fall."

● On attacking during a race: "I have the same fighter's temperament I've always had, but I've learned to control it. I'm now in my fourth season as a professional and I'm beginning to understand my job by heart."

● On arrogance: "You ask me if I'll have a big head. I don't believe so. I have no reason to change. What has happened has been the logical result of my efforts."

● On popularity: "I have a lot of supporters and that stimulates me in an unbelievable fashion. That said, it would not bother me if I was not popular. I do what I can to be. I'm willing, for example, to give my cap to a young nurse after a race, but it ends there."

● On himself: "When the race goes well, I feel relaxed. If it gets difficult, I dig in. That's my temperament."

Or, as his mother said, "When I was small, I wanted everything and I wanted it right now. That's Bernard."

Hinault grew up in Yffineac, a village of 2,000 persons in Brittany, where his father is a worker for the railroad. Both Hinault's parents ride bicycles and his father boasts that he has never owned a car.

When away from the races, Hinault still lives in the town, although he and his wife are building a home two miles away in another village, Quessoy.

About 100 of his neighbors decided to honor him by being present at the finish today and so two buses left Yffineac for Paris at 4 a.m. "I don't like official ceremonies," his mother said, "but this time it's something special. Bernard, he deserves it. Besides, for 100 francs a person, bus, snack and dinner included, it's not expensive."

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Pete Rose wears a smile as he connects for his 35th consecutive game hit in sixth inning of game against Montreal on Saturday.

## DiMaggio Overshadows Rose Assault on Records

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP) — Rarely has Pete Rose done anything for which he did not get full and just acclaim.

Few players have mined the lode of their talent so completely. And few have had their skills so appreciated in dollars and cents. Immortality is the itch that great men scratch, sometimes until they bleed. Rose has kept the blisters on his hands blood red for 16 years.

Pete — the only rose that ever wanted to smell like a man — has performed his 3,086 hits with sweat, not toilet water. Now, however, Rose is in danger of being overshadowed in one of his finest hours. This example of the baseball spirit is giving his finest sustained performance at the age of 37, yet it may be undervalued.

If Joe DiMaggio had never played, Rose's current streak of hitting safely in 35 straight games would now be seen in its appropriate glowing light. However, all hitting streaks are dwarfed and belittled by the Yankee Clipper's 56-game blockbuster, a statistic that makes contemporary players hallucinate.

Rose has always set goals for breakfast, lunched on records, and eaten pressure for dinner. Longest in 29 Years

Even as Rose now stands, his 35-game record is the longest streak in baseball in 29 years. "It's harder to keep a streak going these days than it was in the '30s and '40s," Rose said. "Most of the trends of the game have been against hitting since World War II."

"You see more relief pitchers, more guys with a trick pitch. The slider has been perfected since then. "Now you've got jet lag and more night games and better gloves. Everything's against me," he said with a laugh.

Rose has already tied Rogers Hornsby for the second best in the National League's 20th century play. He now has the third longest streak in 56 years. Nevertheless, Rose admits he has only one goal in mind: Tommy Holmes' streak of 37 games for the Boston Braves in the 1945 season. Rose has been counting down toward Holmes since before the All-Star break.

Certainly baseball fans could want no more symbolic pairing than Rose and DiMaggio as the hitting-streak record holders for their respective leagues. Rose and DiMaggio are the ultraviolet and the infrared of the spectrum of baseball temperament.

DiMaggio — the thoroughbred of ballplayers — means style, adoration and inaccessibility. Rose — the dogged donkey — has brought dignity to lack of grace, scorned adoration in favor of learning his fans by their first names. DiMaggio was a natural, Rose self-made.

Sense of the Common Man  
For DiMaggio, the aloof deity, there was always awe. For Rose, Everyman's bowling partner, there is a growing rooting interest. Charlie Hustle, once booed from New York to Chicago to Los Angeles for his spikes-high style, is, at age 37, getting a universal following.

"Pete's the only guy I can think of who could have this happen to him, and not have it cause jealousy," said Cincinnati manager Sparky Anderson. "On this team, you start off playing fifth banana," says Ken Griffey, familiar with the way chaps named Seaver, Bench, Morgan and Rose own the spotlight. "But it's impossible to resent anything Pete gets."

Even Holmes, the man in Rose's bat sights, says "I wish him luck. Heck, until two weeks ago, nobody knew I was still alive." The former Brave outfielder, who played in front of the "Jury Box" bleachers in Braves Field, is now the community relations director with the Mets. "If Pete gets a shot at my 37," says Holmes, "I'll be there. Rose has a lot going for him, but he doesn't have my old fans in the Jury Box."

Major League Standings  
AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST  
W L Pct. GB  
Boston 42 37 .530 —  
New York 41 38 .520 1  
Detroit 38 41 .480 4  
Cleveland 35 44 .443 7  
Toronto 32 47 .403 10  
WEST  
Kansas City 42 37 .530 —  
California 41 38 .520 1  
Oakland 39 40 .494 3  
Texas 38 41 .480 4  
Minnesota 35 44 .443 7  
Seattle 32 47 .403 10  
Friday's Games  
Oakland 7-4, Toronto 3-5  
California 4-6, Detroit 3-5, 1st game 11 innings  
Cleveland 11-5, Seattle 5-1  
New York 7, Chicago 2  
Boston 5, Minnesota 4, 10 innings  
Minnesota 5, Baltimore 3  
Saturday's Games  
Detroit 7, California 3  
Cleveland 4, Seattle 5  
Minnesota 5, Baltimore 4  
Kansas City 4, Boston 5, 10 innings  
Toronto 7, Oakland 3  
New York 7, Chicago 2  
Milwaukee 5, Texas 1, 10 innings  
Sunday's Games  
Seattle 6, California 1-4 and Abbott 3-7 at Cleveland  
Philadelphia 1-2 and White 7-10, 2  
Oakland 10, Detroit 2-7 at Toronto, (Garvin 2-7)  
California 7-5 and Ryan 3-4 at Detroit  
(Rosen 4-5 and Stefan 10-4), 2  
New York 7, Philadelphia 8-7 at Chicago (Krovetz 7-7)  
Baltimore 7, Milwaukee 1-4 at Minnesota (Zahn 5-4)  
Boston 11-5, 5-1 at Kansas City (Cole 11-3)  
Milwaukee 10, Texas 10-9 at Texas, (Elliott 8-5 and Cooper 3-2)

## Bench Provides Major

## Rose Singles, Reds Beat Expos

MONTREAL, July 23 (AP) — Pete Rose and Johnny Bench did it again. When Rose extended his consecutive-game hitting streak to 35 in the sixth inning, he drove in Cincinnati's first run of the game. In the seventh, Bench hit his 12th home run of the year — he is only shy of 300 in his career — for the margin of the Reds' 2-1 victory over Montreal yesterday.

Rose's RBI single to right field was only the third Cincinnati hit off Expo starter Dan Schatzeder. Dan Driessen had opened the sixth with an infield single and sprinted to third when Schatzeder threw wildly in an attempted pickoff. Montreal's Warren Cromartie homered in the bottom of the inning, but in the Reds' next at-bat, Bench made it game time.

Cincinnati's Fred Norman picked up his first victory since June 18 and extended a streak of his own: he has seven straight victories over Montreal, having lost to them July 11, 1973.

Giants 3, Pirates 2  
At San Francisco, Willie McCovey's extra-inning single and Dave Parker's ensuing throwing error allowed Terry Whitfield to score the winning run in San Francisco's 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh. Whitfield led off the 10th with a single and was wild-pitched to second by loser Kent Tekulve. Jack Clark, who doubled in the fourth inning to extend his hitting streak to 24 games, walked, bringing in reliever Dave Hamilton. On McCovey's single, Whitfield held at third base, then dashed home when Parker threw the ball over the head of catcher Duffy Dyer.

Mets 2, Braves 0  
At New York, John Stearns hit his 11th homer of the year as the Mets beat Atlanta, 2-0, and extended their winning streak to five games — their longest since September, 1976. Tom Hausman and Skip Lockwood combined on an eight-hitter for the victory.

Phillies 3, Astros 2  
At Philadelphia, Bob Boone's fourth hit of the game, a single to right in the 10th, scored Bud Harrelson to give Philadelphia a 3-2 victory over Houston. Greg Luzinski opened the inning by singling to left. Harrelson, pinch-running, was sacrificed to second and Garry Maddox was intentionally walked before Boone delivered.

Dodgers 4, Cardinals 3  
At Los Angeles, Steve Garvey's bases-loaded double in the seventh broke a 2-2 tie and boosted Los Angeles to a 4-3 victory over St. Louis. Reggie Smith continued his slugging tear with a fourth-inning home run — his 19th of the year and his sixth in six games. Tommy John (11-7) scattered nine Cardinal hits, including Ted Simmons' 13th homer, a solo shot in the eighth. Terry Forster relieved with one out in the ninth and earned his 13th save.

Padres 4, Cubs 2  
At San Diego, pinch-hitter Jerry Turner hit a three-run homer with one out in the bottom of the ninth to give San Diego a 4-2 victory over Chicago. All four of Turner's home runs this year have been pinch hits. This one came off reliever Bruce Sutter, who was making only his fourth relief appearance, but the loss was absorbed by Ray Burris (5-9).

Royals 6, Red Sox 5  
In the American League, at Kansas City, Mo., utility infielder U.L. Washington's single in the bottom of the 10th scored Clint Hurdle from second base for Kansas City's 6-5 victory over Boston. Hurdle had doubled to right with two outs off losing pitcher Dick Drago. Trailing 3-5, Kansas City tied the game in the eighth inning when Boston reliever Bill Campbell walked home two runs with the bases loaded.

Twins 5, Orioles 4  
At Bloomington, Minn., Dan Ford drove in four runs with two home runs and a single, helping Minnesota snap a nine-game losing streak with a rain-delayed 5-4 victory over Baltimore. The homers were Ford's ninth and 10th of the year.

Blue Jays 7, A's 3  
At Toronto, Rick Carone's suicide squeeze scored John Mayberry, highlighting a four-run fifth inning as Toronto defeated Oakland, 7-3. Mayberry walked to open the fifth, was sacrificed to second and went to third on Dave McKay's single. Not known for his speed, Mayberry scored on Carone's bunt, which the Toronto catcher beat out for a hit.

Indians 8, Mariners 5  
At Cleveland, Andre Thornton drove in three runs with a homer and a bases-loaded walk in a six-run fifth inning, carrying Cleveland to a 8-5 victory over Seattle. Thornton's 20th homer followed a leadoff single by Buddy Bell, and put the Indians on top to stay at 4-3.

Tigers 7, Angels 3  
At Detroit, homers by Steve Kemp and John Wockenuss accounted for five runs and Bob Sykes pitched five innings of two-hit relief to help Detroit to a 7-3 victory over California.

Brewers 2, Rangers 1  
At Arlington, Texas, second baseman Bump Wills dropped Larry Hise's 10th-inning pop fly in short right field, and Charlie Moore, who had reached base on an error, scored from second, giving Milwaukee a 2-1 victory over Texas. Hise sent the game into extra innings with his 22nd homer of the year with one out in the top of the ninth inning off Ranger starter Jon Matlack.

Yankees 7, White Sox 2  
At Chicago, Lou Piniella lashed three hits, including a pair of doubles, and Catfish Hunter posted his first victory in more than two months as New York downed Chicago, 7-2. It was the eighth loss in a row for the White Sox, the fourth straight triumph for the Yankees. Hunter (3-3) recorded his first victory since May 9 in his second start since coming off the disabled list. He worked 5½ innings, allowing three hits and one unearned run before Sparky Lyle and Rich Gossage finished.

Friday: Hurdle's 6 RBIs Help Royals Beat Red Sox  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23 (AP) — "It's better that we got beat 2-1 than 1-0," Boston manager Don Zimmer shrugged, after the Kansas City Royals, led by rookie Clint Hurdle's club-record-tying six RBIs, routed the Red Sox. It was the first time Boston had been shut out in its last 108 games.

Zimmer was clearly jolted by Kansas City. "I've got a feeling they'll run away and hide in their division," the Royals' seventh straight, moved them into a half-game AL West lead over California. Boston's edge in the East was reduced to seven games over Milwaukee.

Hurdle, playing before 14 relatives from Florida, began his spree with a three-run homer off Boston's 11-game loser, center fielder in the second inning. He hit a sacrifice fly in the fourth and singled home runs in the sixth and seventh. Winning pitcher Paul Spittorf scattered six hits, and was obviously pleased with his 11th triumph of the year: "We've only lost one game since the All-Star break, and that was mine."

Indians 11, Mariners 0  
At Cleveland, Mike Paxton threw a two-hitter at Seattle as Cleveland coasted home, 11-0. Paxton also became the 16th major league pitcher to strike out four men in one inning. Dan Meyer led off the Mariners fourth by reaching first on a third-strike passed ball; Paxton then fanned Bruce Bochte, Tom Paciorek and Bill Stein. The Indians' Rick Manning and Johnny Grubb had three RBIs each.

Brewers 4, Rangers 3  
At Arlington, Texas, Buck Martinez had a pair of run-scoring singles in Milwaukee's 10th victory in 12 games. With the 4-3 setback, Texas has now run its losing streak to four.

Angels 4-0, Tigers 2-5  
At Detroit, Lyman Bostock and Brian Downing hit run-scoring singles in the 11th inning of the first game to give California a 4-2 victory, but Rusty Staub's homer and RBI double and Jack Billingham's seven-hit, his second straight

off Expo starter Dan Schatzeder. Dan Driessen had opened the sixth with an infield single and sprinted to third when Schatzeder threw wildly in an attempted pickoff. Montreal's Warren Cromartie homered in the bottom of the inning, but in the Reds' next at-bat, Bench made it game time.

Cincinnati's Fred Norman picked up his first victory since June 18 and extended a streak of his own: he has seven straight victories over Montreal, having lost to them July 11, 1973.

Giants 3, Pirates 2  
At San Francisco, Willie McCovey's extra-inning single and Dave Parker's ensuing throwing error allowed Terry Whitfield to score the winning run in San Francisco's 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh. Whitfield led off the 10th with a single and was wild-pitched to second by loser Kent Tekulve. Jack Clark, who doubled in the fourth inning to extend his hitting streak to 24 games, walked, bringing in reliever Dave Hamilton. On McCovey's single, Whitfield held at third base, then dashed home when Parker threw the ball over the head of catcher Duffy Dyer.

Mets 2, Braves 0  
At New York, John Stearns hit his 11th homer of the year as the Mets beat Atlanta, 2-0, and extended their winning streak to five games — their longest since September, 1976. Tom Hausman and Skip Lockwood combined on an eight-hitter for the victory.

Phillies 3, Astros 2  
At Philadelphia, Bob Boone's fourth hit of the game, a single to right in the 10th, scored Bud Harrelson to give Philadelphia a 3-2 victory over Houston. Greg Luzinski opened the inning by singling to left. Harrelson, pinch-running, was sacrificed to second and Garry Maddox was intentionally walked before Boone delivered.

Dodgers 4, Cardinals 3  
At Los Angeles, Steve Garvey's bases-loaded double in the seventh broke a 2-2 tie and boosted Los Angeles to a 4-3 victory over St. Louis. Reggie Smith continued his slugging tear with a fourth-inning home run — his 19th of the year and his sixth in six games. Tommy John (11-7) scattered nine Cardinal hits, including Ted Simmons' 13th homer, a solo shot in the eighth. Terry Forster relieved with one out in the ninth and earned his 13th save.

Padres 4, Cubs 2  
At San Diego, pinch-hitter Jerry Turner hit a three-run homer with one out in the bottom of the ninth to give San Diego a 4-2 victory over Chicago. All four of Turner's home runs this year have been pinch hits. This one came off reliever Bruce Sutter, who was making only his fourth relief appearance, but the loss was absorbed by Ray Burris (5-9).

Royals 6, Red Sox 5  
In the American League, at Kansas City, Mo., utility infielder U.L. Washington's single in the bottom of the 10th scored Clint Hurdle from second base for Kansas City's 6-5 victory over Boston. Hurdle had doubled to right with two outs off losing pitcher Dick Drago. Trailing 3-5, Kansas City tied the game in the eighth inning when Boston reliever Bill Campbell walked home two runs with the bases loaded.

Twins 5, Orioles 4  
At Bloomington, Minn., Dan Ford drove in four runs with two home runs and a single, helping Minnesota snap a nine-game losing streak with a rain-delayed 5-4 victory over Baltimore. The homers were Ford's ninth and 10th of the year.

Blue Jays 7, A's 3  
At Toronto, Rick Carone's suicide squeeze scored John Mayberry, highlighting a four-run fifth inning as Toronto defeated Oakland, 7-3. Mayberry walked to open the fifth, was sacrificed to second and went to third on Dave McKay's single. Not known for his speed, Mayberry scored on Carone's bunt, which the Toronto catcher beat out for a hit.

Indians 8, Mariners 5  
At Cleveland, Andre Thornton drove in three runs with a homer and a bases-loaded walk in a six-run fifth inning, carrying Cleveland to a 8-5 victory over Seattle. Thornton's 20th homer followed a leadoff single by Buddy Bell, and put the Indians on top to stay at 4-3.

Tigers 7, Angels 3  
At Detroit, homers by Steve Kemp and John Wockenuss accounted for five runs and Bob Sykes pitched five innings of two-hit relief to help Detroit to a 7-3 victory over California.

Brewers 2, Rangers 1  
At Arlington, Texas, second baseman Bump Wills dropped Larry Hise's 10th-inning pop fly in short right field, and Charlie Moore, who had reached base on an error, scored from second, giving Milwaukee a 2-1 victory over Texas. Hise sent the game into extra innings with his 22nd homer of the year with one out in the top of the ninth inning off Ranger starter Jon Matlack.

Yankees 7, White Sox 2  
At Chicago, Lou Piniella lashed three hits, including a pair of doubles, and Catfish Hunter posted his first victory in more than two months as New York downed Chicago, 7-2. It was the eighth loss in a row for the White Sox, the fourth straight triumph for the Yankees. Hunter (3-3) recorded his first victory since May 9 in his second start since coming off the disabled list. He worked 5½ innings, allowing three hits and one unearned run before Sparky Lyle and Rich Gossage finished.

Friday: Hurdle's 6 RBIs Help Royals Beat Red Sox  
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23 (AP) — "It's better that we got beat 2-1 than 1-0," Boston manager Don Zimmer shrugged, after the Kansas City Royals, led by rookie Clint Hurdle's club-record-tying six RBIs, routed the Red Sox. It was the first time Boston had been shut out in its last 108 games.

Zimmer was clearly jolted by Kansas City. "I've got a feeling they'll run away and hide in their division," the Royals' seventh straight, moved them into a half-game AL West lead over California. Boston's edge in the East was reduced to seven games over Milwaukee.

Hurdle, playing before 14 relatives from Florida, began his spree with a three-run homer off Boston's 11-game loser, center fielder in the second inning. He hit a sacrifice fly in the fourth and singled home runs in the sixth and seventh. Winning pitcher Paul Spittorf scattered six hits, and was obviously pleased with his 11th triumph of the year: "We've only lost one game since the All-Star break, and that was mine."

Indians 11, Mariners 0  
At Cleveland, Mike Paxton threw a two-hitter at Seattle as Cleveland coasted home, 11-0. Paxton also became the 16th major league pitcher to strike out four men in one inning. Dan Meyer led off the Mariners fourth by reaching first on a third-strike passed ball; Paxton then fanned Bruce Bochte, Tom Paciorek and Bill Stein. The



